THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PLEA OF SEMMES THE PIRATE.

Full Copy of His Letter to the President—He Claims Parole Under Joe Johnston's Surrender—He Proceeds to Argue His Case, and Enlighten the President on Points of Military and Civil Law.

[Our Washington despatches, a few days since, mentioned the reception by President Johnson of a manifesto or protest against the imprisonment or trial of Raphael Semmes. The complete document is now before us, and we give it entire. It is in Semmes' own handwriting, and is got up with great care. Whatever its intrinsic value may be, it is worth putting on record, as a part of the history of the late Rebellion.—*Ed.*]

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.—SIR:—Being satisfied that you are anxious to arrive at a correct decision of my case—one that shall accord, at the same time, with the honor and dignity of the United States, and with justice to myself—I venture to address you the following brief exposition of the law and the facts of the case.

On the 26th day of April, 1865, the following military convention was entered into at Greensboro, N. C., between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate States Army in North Carolina, and Major-General W. T. Sherman, commanding the United States Army in the same State, viz.:—

1. All acts of war on the part of the troops under General Johnston's command to cease from this date.

2. All arms and public property to be deposited at Greensboro, and delivered to an ordnance officer of the United States army.

3. Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the commander of the troops, and the other to be given to an officer to be designated by General Sherman. Each officer and man to have his individual obligation, in writing, not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly released from this obligation.

4. The side arms of officers, and their private horses and baggage, to be retained by them.

5. This being done, all the officers and men will be permitted to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their obligation and the laws in force where they may reside.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General, Commanding U. S. Forces in North Carolina.
(Signed) Jos. E. JOHNSTON, General, Commanding C. S. Forces in North Carolina.

Here, Mr. President, was a solemn military convention entered into by two Generals, who had opposing armies in the field, in which convention the one and the other General stipulated for certain terms; General Johnston agreeing to lay down his arms and disband his forces, and General Sherman agreeing, *in consideration thereof*, that the forces thus disbanded shall proceed to their homes, and there remain undisturbed by the United States authorities. I beg you to observe the use of the word "undisturbed," one of the most comprehensive words in our language.

I pray you also to remark the formalities with which this convention was drawn. We were treated as officers commanding armies, representing of course, if not a *de jure*, at least a *de facto* Government. Our proper military titles were acknowledged. I was myself styled and treated in the muster-rolls, and other papers drawn up by both parties, a brigadier-general and a rear-admiral. The honors of war usual upon surrenders upon terms were accorded to us, in our being permitted to retain our side-arms, private horses, and baggage.

In short, the future historian, upon reading this convention, will be unable to distinguish it in any particular from other similar papers agreed upon by armies of recognized Governments. At the date of, and some weeks prior to the ratification of this convention, I commanded a brigade of artillery, forming a part of the army of General Johnston. I was, of course, included in the terms of the convention. I complied with those terms, under orders received from General Johnston, by turning over my arms to the proper officer, and disbanding my forces. The convention was approved by the Government of the United States. Your Excellency may recollect that the first convention entered into between General Johnston and General Sherman, which provided, among other things, for the return of the Southern States to their functions under the Constitution of the United States, was disapproved by the Government on the ground that General Sherman, in undertaking to treat of political matters, had transcended his authority. The armistice which had been declared between the two armies was dissolved, and hostilities were renewed.

A few days afterwards, however, new negotiations were commenced, and the convention with which we have to do, was the second convention entered into by those Generals; and which was a substantial readoption of the military portion of the first convention. It was this latter convention which was formally approved, both by General Grant, the Commander-in-Chief, under whose orders General Sherman acted, and by the Executive at Washington.

Confiding in the good faith of the Government, pledged in a solemn treaty as above stated, I returned to my home in Alabama, and remained there for the space of seven months, engaging in civil pursuits as a means of livelihood for my dependent family, and yielding a ready obedience to the laws. I had, in fact, become an officer of the law, having established myself as an attorney. It would have been easy for me, at any time within these seven months, to pass out of the country, if I had had any doubt about the binding obligation of the Greensboro Convention, or of the good faith of the Government.

But I had no doubt on either point, nor have any doubt yet, as I feel quite sure that when you shall have informed yourself of all the facts of the case, you will come to the conclusion that my arrest was entirely without warrant, and order my discharge. While thus remaining quietly at my home, in the belief that I was "not to be disturbed by the United States authorities," I was, on the 15th day of December, 1865, in the night time, arrested by a Lieutenant and two Sergeants of the Marine Corps, under an order signed by the Secretary of the Navy, and placed under guard, a file of soldiers in the meantime surrounding my house. I was informed by the officer making the arrest that I was to proceed to Washington in his custody, there to answer to a charge, a copy of which he handed me. This charge, and the protest which I filed next day with the Commanding General of the Department of Alabama, against my arrest, your Excellency has already seen. The question for you then to decide, Mr. President, is the legality of this arrest.

Can I, in violation of the terms of the military convention already referred to, and under which I laid down my arms, be held to answer for any act of war committed anterior to the date of that convention? I respectfully submit that I cannot be so held, either during the continuance of the war (and the political power has not yet proclaimed the war ended) or after the war shall have been brought to a close by proclamation, and the restoration of the writ of habeas corpus, without a flagrant violation of faith on the part of the United States.

If it be admitted that I might be tried for any act *dehors* the war, and having no connection with it, as for instance for a forgery, it is yet quite clear that I cannot be arrested or arraigned for any act manifestly of war, and acknowledged as such (as the act, for instance, for which I was arrested), whether such act be in consonance with the laws of war, or in violation thereof; and this for the simple reason that the military convention was a condonation and an oblivion of all precedent acts of war, of what nature soever those acts might be. I am "not to be disturbed," says the military convention. Disturbed for what? Why, manifestly, for any act of war theretofore committed against the United States. This is the only common sense view of the case; and if the convention did not mean this it could mean nothing; and I laid down my arms, not upon terms, as I had supposed, but without terms. If I was still at the mercy of the conqueror, and my arrest asserts as much, I was in the condition of one who had surrendered unconditionally; but it has been seen that I did not surrender unconditionally, but upon terms—terms engrafted upon a treaty ratified and approved by the conqueror's Government. Nor is it consistent with good faith to qualify or restrain those terms, so as to make them inapplicable to acts of war that may be claimed to have been in violation of the laws of war; for this would be to refine away all the protection which has been thrown around me by treaty, and put me in the power of the opposite contracting party, who might put his own construction upon the laws of war. This very attempt, Mr. President, has been made in the case before you. I claim to have escaped, after my ship had been sunk from under me in the engagement off Cherbourg, and I had been precipitated into the water, the enemy not having taken possession of me, according to the laws and usages of war, as your Excellency may read in almost every page of naval history, the Secretary of the Navy claiming the contrary. The true, and the only just and fair criterion is, Was the act for which the arrest was made an act of war? If so, there is an end to the question, and I must be discharged, for, as before remarked, the convention, if it is anything, is an oblivion of all the acts of war of whatever nature.

But it may be said that, although I cannot be tried by a military tribunal during the war, I may yet be tried by a civil tribunal after the war. Let us try this question also. I was, undoubtedly, amenable to the civil tribunals of the country, as well after as before the convention, for any offense of a purely civil nature, not founded upon an act of war—for instance, as before, the crime of forgery. If I had committed a forgery in North Carolina, I could not, upon arraignment, plead the military convention in bar of trial. Why not? Because that convention had reference only to acts of war. I was treated with, in my capacity of a soldier and seaman. But, does it follow that I may be tried for treason? And if not, why not?

The Attorney-General tells you that treason is a civil offense, and in his opinion triable exclusively by the civil courts, and he hopes you will give him plenty of occupation in trying "many whom the sword has spared." (See his letter to you of the 4th of January, 1866.) But does not that officer forget that treason is made up of acts of war; and is it not apparent that you cannot try me for acts of war?

The Constitution of the United States, which the Attorney-General says he loves even better than blood, declares, in words, that treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort—all of which adherence, giving of aid and comfort, etc., are equally acts of war. There is no constructive treason in this country. Thus I can neither be tried by a military tribunal during the war, nor a civil tribunal after the war, for any act of war, or for treason which consists only of acts of war.

But it may further be said, that this convention, of which I am claiming the protection, is not a *continuing* convention, and will expire with the war, when, as Mr. Speed thinks, you may hand me over to the civil tribunals. Whence can such a conclusion be drawn? Not from the terms of the convention, for these contradict the conclusion; not by implication merely, but in *totidem verbis*. The terms are "not to be disturbed, so long as they shall observe their obligation and the laws in force where they may reside." A misuse of terms, Mr. President, sometimes misleads very clever minds. And I presume it is by a misuse of terms that the Attorney General has fallen into this error. (See his letter to your Excellency, before referred to.) That officer, while he admits that parole protects the party paroled from trial during war, yet contends that it does not protect him from trial by a civil tribunal, for treason, after the war. As I have shown that treason can only consist of acts of war, and that the military convention is an oblivion of all acts of war, the Attorney-General, when he says that a paroled party may be tried for treason at the end of the war (the parole being no longer a protection to him), must mean that the parole will have died with the war. This is entirely true of a mere parole, for a parole is only a promise, on the part of a prisoner of war, that if he is released from imprisonment he will not take up arms again, unless he is exchanged. This parole is as frequently given by prisoners of war, who have surrendered unconditionally, as by those who have surrendered upon terms.

There cannot be any parole, then, without a prisoner of war, and the status of prisoner of war ceasing, the parole ceases—for *cessante ratione, cessat et ipsa lex*. Thus far the Attorney-General is quite logical, but by confounding in his mind the certificates given to the officers and men of General Johnston's army, stating the terms of the Greensboro Convention, and guaranteeing those officers and men against molestation, in accordance with those terms, with paroles, it is easy to see how the mistake I am exposing can have been made.

But the convention made between General Johnston and General Sherman was not a mere releasing of prisoners on parole; nor, indeed, had it anything to do with prisoners, for none of the officers and men of General Johnston's army ever were prisoners, as may be seen at a glance by an inspection of the terms of the convention. It was a treaty between commanding generals in the field, in which the word parole is not once used, or could be used with propriety; a treaty in which mutual stipulations are made, one in consideration of another, and there is no limit as to time set to this treaty.

On the contrary, it was expressly stated that the guarantees contained in it were to continue and be in force so long as the parties to whom the guarantees were given should perform their part of the treaty stipulations. It was made not in contemplation of a continuation of the war, but with a view to put an end to the war; and the guarantees were demanded by us as *peace guarantees*. It did, in effect, put an end to the war, and pacify the whole country, General Taylor, in Alabama and Mississippi, and General Buckner and others, in Texas, following the lead of General Johnston.

Are we to be told now by an Attorney-General of the United States that the moment the object of the convention, to wit, the restoration of peace, was accomplished, the convention itself became a nullity, its terms powerless to protect us, and that General Johnston's army surrendered, in fact, without any terms whatever? You cannot sustain such an opinion, Mr. President. It will shock the common sense and love of fair play of the American people. But to show still further that it was the intention of the parties that this should be a continuing convention, the words used were "not to be disturbed by the United States authorities," these words being coextensive with the whole power of the Government. We were not only "not to be disturbed" by General Sherman, or any other military commander or authority, but by any authority whatever, civil or military. Nor will it do to say that General Sherman, being merely a military man, had no authority to speak for the civil branch of the Government, for his action, as we have seen, was approved by the administration at Washington.

One more remark, Mr. President, and I will forbear to trespass further on your time and patience. The act of war for which I was arrested was well known to the Department of the Government making the arrest ten months before the convention was entered into at Greensboro. It was also well known to the same department that about the middle of February, 1865, I was assigned to the command of the James River Squadron, near Richmond, with the rank of a Rear-Admiral; being thus promoted and employed by my Government after the alleged illegal escape off Cherbourg.

If the Government then entertained the design, which it has since developed, of arresting and trying me for this alleged breach of the laws of war, was it not its duty, both to itself and to me, to have made me an exception to any military terms it might have been disposed to grant to our armies? I put it to you, Mr. President, as a man and a magistrate, to say, and I will rest my case on your answer, whether it was consistent with honor and fair dealing for this Government first to entrap by means of a military convention and then, having me in its power, to arrest me and declare that convention null and void, for the course recommended to you by Mr. Speed comes to this—nothing more, nothing less.

I have thus laid before you, tediously, I fear, and yet as concisely as was consistent with clearness, the grounds upon which I claim at your hands, who are the guardian of the honor of a great nation, my discharge from arrest and imprisonment. I have spoken freely and frankly, as it became an American citizen to speak to the Chief Magistrate of the American Republic. We live in times of high party excitement, when men, unfortunately, are but too prone to take counsel of their passions; but passions die, and men die with them, and after death comes history. In the future, Mr. President, when America shall have a history, my record and that of the gallant Southern people will be engrafted upon and become a part of your history, the pages of which you are now acting; and the prayer of this petition is that you will not permit the honor of the American name to be tarnished by a perfidy on those pages. In this paper I have stood strictly upon legal defenses; but should those barriers be beaten down, conscious of the rectitude of my conduct throughout a chequered and eventful career, when the commerce of half a world was at my mercy, and when the passions of men North and South were tossed into a whirlwind by the current events of the most bloody and terrific war that the human race had ever seen, I shall hope to justify and defend myself against any and all charges affecting the honor and reputation of a man and a soldier. Whatever else may be said of me, I have, at least, brought no discredit upon the American name and character. I am, very respectfully, etc., RAPHAEL SEMMES.

Washington City, January 15, 1866.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 2.

Cost of War Vessels.

The Secretary of the Navy sent to the Senate yesterday the records of the Naval Board convened at Brooklyn in June last to examine the claims for the cost of our war vessels above the contract price; from which it would appear that awards were made for thirty-seven wooden double-enders, amounting to $814,974; for six iron double-enders, $356,848; for three gunboats, $100,853; for the *Miantonomah*, $35,832; for the iron-clad propellers *Milwaukie* and *Winnebago* $69,613; for the iron-clad *Onondaga*, $85,203; for six river and harbor monitors, $656,651; for the light draft monitor *Naubuc*, $36,533; for the monitor *Comanche*, $179,993, with $96,000 more for this last named vessel, claimed as cost by the contractors. These sums are all awards in addition to the amounts specified in the original contracts. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a note to Representative Washburne (Ill.), Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, expressed his dissent to the House bill establishing a port of entry at New Orleans. He thinks it would virtually abolish the Districts of New Orleans and Natchez, and establish St. Louis as the chief port of entry instead of New Orleans. The bill embraces in the proposed district the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers. There seems no good reason, in his opinion, to set aside the rule to establish ports of entry within convenient reach of those points where foreign merchandise passes within the boundaries of our country. He says experience has shown the necessity of securing the duties on imports as soon as possible after the latter arrive within the country. To permit vessels with foreign cargoes to pass up our principal rivers for thirteen hundred miles to St. Louis without the duties being previously paid or secured, would open the door to smugglers, which even the constant presence of an inspector on board would fail effectually to close. He sees no reason for making St. Louis a port of entry that would not equally apply to Cincinnati, or, as regards geographical position, to Cairo or Mound City, and cannot approve the objects of the bill even in a modified form. In accordance with his opinion, the bill has been reported on adversely by the committee.

The Report of the Revenue Commission.

The report of the Revenue Commission is being examined and commented upon very generally by members of Congress. Its recommendations meet with universal favor. The only prominent feature which does not seem likely to be adopted is the reduction of the tax on whisky. An immense amount of testimony upon which the recommendations of the commission are based, and which in some instances changed entirely the views and opinions of the Board, is at the disposal of Congress, and can be had whenever it chooses to call for it. Before framing the proposed amendments to the National Bank Act, the Committee on Banking and Currency will await the decision of the Supreme Court in the tax cases now being argued, which will determine the legality of municipal taxes upon national securities.

Murder in Hartford.

HARTFORD, February 2.—An Italian named Le Gang was mortally wounded this morning by a shot fired by another Italian named Antonio White. The parties had had a difficulty over a game of cards last night at White's free concert saloon. The assassin was arrested.

—The Liverpool (England) *Mercury* announces that it has just added to the establishment one of Hoe's eight-cylinder presses.

—There are three hundred and forty-nine houses to be taken down in the old part of Paris before the 15th of April, which will cause ten thousand families, comprising forty thousand souls, to be displaced, and compel them to seek other lodgings.

—The remarriage of a young Hindoo widow has taken place in Bombay. As this is the first instance of any properly celebrated marriage in the Presidency, the event has been a subject of congratulation among the more liberal members of the Hindoo community.

—The magnificent collection of Assyrian bas-reliefs from the palace of Nimroud, presented by M. Delaporte, Consul-General of France in the East, has been placed in the galleries of the Louvre. These antiquities, several of which are of immense proportions, belong to an exceedingly distant period.

THIRD EDITION

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Movements of Imperial and Liberal Forces.

BAGDAD REOCCUPIED BY IMPERIAL FORCES.

A Protest Against the Action of United States Military and Civil Officers.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—Files of the Matamoras *Ranchero*, from the 23d to the 27th ult., have been received.

The *Ranchero* insists that Juarez left El Paso for Texas, and that his arrival at San Antonio, before reported and denied, was desired to be concealed. Also, that he brought a great deal of silver for future use.

Cortinas left Brownsville on the 23d ult. for up the Rio Grande. He returned and crossed over to a point fifteen miles below Matamoras on the 26th; and Cabedo with his entire force, 250 strong, left Camargo for some interior Mexican point.

Canales, with a small force, left Mier for Victoria, Mexico. He and Escobado are at open variance. The *Ranchero* says that they cannot now escape to neutral territory for protection.

Bagdad was abandoned on the 20th by the Liberals and by the United States guard placed there. The Imperial troops re-entered it on the same day.

English, French, and Spanish men-of-war were cruising off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and three Mexican Imperial war vessels were cruising from off the mouth of the Rio Grande to Brazos St. Jago.

Major-General Wright is reported to have arrived at Brownsville to investigate the Bagdad affair.

A better condition of affairs exists at Monterey. The business men who had left it for Saltillo were returning.

Nearly all the merchants of Matamoras, and among them several prominent and influential Liberalists, have published a solemn protest against the course of the United States army and civil officials on the Texas side, charging them with being responsible for the troubles and outrages on that frontier, by aiding the partisans of Juarez, a party which at present has no more foothold or basis of operations on this frontier than that afforded by said officials. The protest is very severe, and its truth is officially certified to by the Vice-Consuls of Spain, France, Prussia, and Great Britain resident at Matamoras.

Particulars of the Occupation of Chihuahua by the French—The Cabinet and Suite of President Juarez—List of their Names in Full—Defeat of the Imperialists by Porfirio Diaz at Comitlipa—Disease and Desertion among the French Troops at Acapulco—General Riva Palacios preparing for a Fresh Campaign, Etc.

EL PASO, January 5.—President Juarez and Cabinet, with about three hundred and fifty men, are still at this place, where they arrived on the 18th ult. They have found the "last ditch," and must fight or leave the soil of Mexico. The following named gentlemen form the Cabinet:—

Sebastian Lerdo de Tijadu, Foreign Relations and Government.
Jose Maria Yglesias, Justice, Treasury, and Public Credit.
General Ygnacio Mejia, War and Marine.

Principal officers in the suite of the President:—General Francisco Ortiz de Zarcite, General Pablo Maria Zamarcona, General Juan N. Myratuentes, Colonel Juan Peres Castro, Colonel Mariano Dias, Colonel Jose Maria Gomes, Lieutenant-Colonel Platon Sanches, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jose Ypes.

The Governor of Chihuahua, Don Luis Terrazas, arrived here a few days ago. He has been very active in raising a force large enough to expel the Imperial mercenaries from the State.

The appointment of General Logan has raised the hopes of the Republicans to the highest pitch. There is no doubt but that with a little material aid from the United States the Government would soon be able to drive the usurpers into the seas, and to place republican institutions above par in Mexico.

The *Periodico Oficial*, the organ of Juarez, publishes (January 1) the following details of the French occupation of Chihuahua:—

We have received the following particulars from a person worthy of confidence:—The French force entered the capital of the State (Chihuahua) on the 11th, almost without being noticed. Their numbers were estimated by some persons at less than five hundred, but I counted over six hundred. This force was commanded by Captain Billot, and consisted of three company of the 7th Infantry Regiment and one company belonging to the 1st Squadron of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, two pieces of artillery, and their train. They were accompanied by some sixty or eighty Mexican traitors.

They immediately placed guards at all the outlets of the city, cutting off communication with the outer country, and requiring all persons having arms to give them up.

On the 15th this rigorous state of affairs was relieved by order of the commanding officer, who issued a sort of decree declaring that all persons were at liberty to carry arms; but that in the event of any one abusing the privilege he would be immediately shot, and in case of the offender being a servant, his master would in addition be punished by fine and imprisonment.

It is reported that another column of one thousand men, under Lieutenant-Colonel d'Alvizy, will arrive between the 15th and 20th inst., escorting a large amount of specie. This force is to remain at Chihuahua, while the troops already here will, it is supposed, march to El Paso. The column expected consists of the rest of the 1st squadron of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and either the 62d Infantry Regiment or the other battalion of the 7th.

The course pursued by the French commander cannot deceive any save the most simple. He visited several private houses, and informed the inmates that they need have no fears, and that he was desirous of becoming acquainted with those persons reputed to be Liberals in order to prove to them that he was more liberal than any of them. He paid a visit to the house of Don Luis Terrazas (Governor of the State of Chihuahua), who accompanied President Juarez in his flight, and informed the lady of Senor Terrazas that, as her husband had been elected Governor of the State by the people, he was ready to recognize the election, and would appoint him Chief Imperial Prefect of the Department.

He added that he would write him to that effect, and would furthermore assure him that if his scruples would not allow him to accept the appointment he might return and reside peaceably in the city without being molested, and without being required to make any oath or declaration.

One person states that he actually heard this officer say that Juarez would return to Mexico very speedily as an ally of France, and not of the United States.

All this shows the utter want of confidence of the enemy in invading the capital of a State whose inhabitants have given so many proofs of their devotion to the Republic and to the Constitutional Government of Mexico. It shows that the commander of the invading force, well knowing the sentiment of the sons of Chihuahua, seeks to gain their affections by assurances and promises which are as hypocritical as they are base. This is a fresh evidence of the popularity (!) which is relied upon by the French intervention to establish an empire in Mexico.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM EL PASO.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Official news has been received here up to the 5th of January from El Paso, the residence of the Mexican Government.

General Ygnacio Mejia, one of the defenders of Puebla, has been appointed Secretary of War in President Juarez's Cabinet.

The French have not made another attempt to attack El Paso. General Ferrago's division was close by, and the place is looked upon as entirely safe.

The news from the interior shows that the French are quite disgusted with their endless task of establishing Maximilian's authority upon an unwilling people.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 4.—General Diego Alvarez has written a letter from La Providencia to Consul Godoy at San Francisco, under date of December 13, in which he says:—I have just received official despatches from General Porfirio Diaz, communicating that on the 4th of December he defeated the traitor Vicoso at Comitlipa, in the District of Morelos. He made quite a number of prisoners, and the enemy lost sixty men killed and wounded, while we had but one man killed and a few wounded.

Our climate is decimating the ranks of the traitors who are in military possession of Acapulco; we keep harassing them continually. Their situation is such that all who can try to come over to our quarters, and we have already admitted to our ranks eighty of their soldiers. I have good reasons to say that before long they will all leave our port.

On the frontiers of our State continual skirmishing is kept up. Thus far we have been successful in repulsing the enemy every time he has attempted to make inroads in our territory, and their expeditions can only be considered as foraging raids, to rob and practise extortion on the people. The glorious flag of the republic waves over the whole State.

The infamous murder of Generals Arteaga, Salazar, and other patriots, far from intimidating the people of Michoacan, has caused a general outburst of indignation and thirst for revenge. I have received a letter from Riva Palacios, the General-in-Chief of the Army of the Centre, in Michoacan, who says he is continually receiving reinforcements, and has now three thousand men armed and ready to begin a new campaign.

The continuance of Juarez in the Presidency of the republic has my most sincere approval; he is respected by all, and is the only man fully apt to meet the exigencies of the country under existing circumstances. I feel confident that he will have the glory of planting our national banner again on the walls of the city of Mexico.—*New York Herald.*

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Doings of the Legislature—Crime—Railroad Projects, Etc.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, February 2.—The Maryland Senate yesterday raised the salary of Lieutenant-Governor Cox from ten dollars per day during the legislative session to two thousand dollars a year.

Sprigg Harwood, a Southern sympathizer, who was elected to the clerkship of Anne Arundel county last fall, was yesterday voted out by the House delegates, and his loyal competitor restored to said office. This shows that Judge Spence, who is contesting the election of Judge Franklin (disloyal), will surely be successful.

An unusual number of burglaries, robberies, and other outrages are now occurring here.

All of the prominent railroad projects before the present Legislature have been favorably acted on.

The Wreck of the "Missouri."

LOUISVILLE, February 1.—The Albany *Ledger* says that the steamer *Charmer* went to the wreck of the steamer *Missouri* on Tuesday morning, and succeeded in getting the boat's safe and books. Mr. Malin, the clerk, has gone to Evansville to obtain possession of them, and he will be able to make out a complete list of the lost. The remains of Captain Hurd's wife were recovered from the wreck yesterday afternoon. The other bodies have not yet been recovered.

The Smallpox in the Southwest.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—Special despatches to the *Gazette* state that the smallpox is prevailing to an alarming extent throughout many parts of the South. The Huntsville *Independent* says that unless some organized effort is made to arrest its progress, it will become epidemic, and sweep over the whole land.

The Southern papers are filled with accounts of murders and robberies.

Marine.

BOSTON, February 2.—The steamship *Cleopatra*, from New Orleans, reports, January 27th, twenty miles off Cape Hatteras, saw the barque *George S. Hunt*, from New York for Savannah, having on board the crew of the wrecked schooner *Lark*. The barque had a considerable quantity of cotton on deck, supposed to have been saved from the *Lark*.

Locomotive Explosion.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—An engine exploded on the Jackson Railroad, near Armite City, killing three men, including Colonel Forney, ex-Chief of Police, and wounding four others.

From Vera Cruz.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The steamship *Vera Cruz* has arrived here, from Vera Cruz via Havana. Her news is anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—Cotton—Sales of 1200 bales at 48 cents. Freight for New York, 1 cent; Liverpool, ⅜d. New York checks, ¼ discount; Gold, 140.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Cotton quiet at 49c. Flour steady and more active; sales of 10 000 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat and Corn dull. Beef steady. Pork closed buoyant at $28 75. Lard heavy at 14¼@18¼. Whisky dull and nominal.

THE GREAT RAILROA CONTROVERSY.

Argument of Judge Black for the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.

The duty I owe in this case will be very easily performed. It is well that it happened so, for if it had been hard to do I am afraid it would not be done at all. The several companies who are associated together in this defence with the Atlantic and Great Western Company, for which Mr. Church and I appear, have been very fully and very ably represented by the gentlemen who have already spoken. The arguments made by Mr. Wharton and Mr. Biddle are so full and ample that they leave nothing more to be desired. They have done very full justice to all the questions which are peculiarly important to their clients, as well as to the other questions in which we as well as they have a common interest.

You shall hear no superfluous discussions in this place from us. Besides, what I have to say will be shortened by another consideration. I think I have a right to presume to know—and it is my bounden duty to take it for granted—that this Court will not decide or give an opinion upon any subject not directly raised upon the evidence, and properly brought before the Court on this motion—that your Honor will not allow yourself to be carried out of the record for the purpose of saying anything upon any subject, no matter with whatever power, eloquence and ingenuity other and irrelevant considerations may be urged upon your mind. This is a private controversy between private parties, and nothing can be determined here except strictly legal and private interests that are involved between these parties. Of these questions that form a proper subject of adjudication in this case there is but one in which the Atlantic and Great Western Company is particularly, especially and exclusively interested, and that seems to me to have been thrown into the case more as a make-weight than for any other purpose.

The plaintiffs in their bill make a quasi denial that we are a corporation. They do not deny it bravely, boldly, plainly, but they say that we pretend to be a corporation under some law of which they are profoundly ignorant. It has not happened to them by any chance to have seen a book in which that law was printed.

In the whole course of their very careful researches in this case, they have never come across anything that looks like authority for us to be organized as a body politic. They are entirely innocent of any knowledge upon the subject, and for their special satisfaction they desire that if we do set up a pretence of being a corporation, we should be held to strict legal proof of it, so that they may rest their consciences safely in any proceedings they may have taken against us.

The answer that we have to make to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company when it asserts that we are not a corporation, or says that it does not know whether we are or are not, is one that we mean to make a very flat one. We desire to express only respect for the gentlemen who manage the road, and some admiration for the enterprise which enables them to do a great service to the State, but it is best to be very plain about it, and say to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company it is none of your business whether we have a corporation or not. If we have not, we are guilty of a usurpation, but we have usurped upon the Commonwealth alone, and not upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Commonwealth is unopposed to have an existence of its own, separate and independent altogether of the Pennsylvania Railroad. I think this is a presumption, as it used to be, however untrue some persons may suppose it to be in point of fact.

Now if the Commonwealth can tolerate this thing, which the plaintiffs allege to be a usurpation, I assume that they ought not to make much complaint. Who authorized the Pennsylvania Company to play *parens patriæ* for the benefit of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the commercial interests of the public? Who made her high constable among the smaller corporations of the State, to keep them in order? Who constituted her Grand Inquisitor General to be prying into the charters of other corporations, demanding their charters, and then picking flaws in them, and asserting whether they are right or not? Why, if your Honor pleases, it cannot be possible that anybody will avoid seeing that such a doctrine as that, such a system of investigation, would destroy our whole system of jurisprudence in a month. The whole thing would fall into mere oppugnancy.

If there is any rule that is well understood, it is that in a controversy between private parties, there can be no question arise about the duties which one of these parties may or may not owe to the public. If a public officer takes it upon himself to exercise an office to which he is not entitled, who questions his right? Not a private individual against whom he may have issued a warrant or done something in his official capacity which affects his private interests, as the title of the officer to the place he holds is conclusively settled if the public authorities tolerate him there. So it is with corporations. Your Honor will probably recollect a case—I think it occurred while you were Attorney General of the State—in which a gentleman in the county of Westmoreland assumed upon himself the duties of the President Judge of that judicial district, a very distinguished and highly respectable gentleman, a practising lawyer. He was deeply interested in the administration of justice, and on the withdrawal of the commission by which he held his office he undertook to institute proceedings for the purpose of testing it. When he came to the Supreme Court they never looked any further than to see if the proper party was making the complaint, and as it was not the Attorney General who preferred the charge, but a private individual, it was laid aside, as a thing that could not be entertained for a moment.

When the Supreme Court was first organized, (soon after the adoption of the present Constitution) a gentleman in one of the northern counties filed a bill against a railway company, urging that it was about to take his land, and that company had no right to do any such thing, as his land was not upon the route. He asked the Court to decree that they should follow the true route which the charter prescribed to them. It was manifest on the face of the bill that it was intended to vindicate a private right. The Court at once said that public duties were not to be enforced at the suit of a private individual, although it was palpable on the face of the bill that the railway company was exceeding its charter. When the Attorney General came and filed a bill in the same words exactly, except a new head and tail, the decree refused in the first instance was granted at once.

Let me name another case not repeated in the books. I use it more for illustration than authority. About the year 1834, in one of the townships of Cambria county, a man brought a suit before a justice of the peace, against another for five dollars, not $5 33. In the course of the hearing before the magistrate, it became apparent that the claim of the plaintiff was founded upon a loan which he had made to the defendant of a five dollar note of the Bank of the United States. The justice was an exceedingly sound man upon what was then the great political question of the day, and he saw the moment the case came before him that here was an opportunity to crush the monster that was not only injuring the commerce of Philadelphia and the State, as the plaintiffs here allege against us, but was producing immense injury to the currency and trade of the whole Union, and accordingly he pronounced judgment in favor of the defendant, on the sole ground that the Bank of the United States had not a valid charter, and thus conflicted with what he called "the great *principle* of General Jackson's veto measure." Whenever in subsequent and frequent allusions to that enterprise he was called on, he insisted that the charter of the Bank was void and invalid, and he knew it to be so, because he decided it himself.

Now, his decision was right. There can be no doubt of it. He was perfectly sound, and the only trouble was that the Court had no jurisdiction to make that decision, as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or a majority of the Court, would have to make a similar decision in a case between a corporation whose charter is alleged to be invalid and the government that made and gave that charter.

It must be apparent how difficult it would be to do justice in a country if every man in the country could assume to be the avenger of an injured law. If the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have the right to take the red bolts of her vengeance and throw them about wherever she deemed them necessary, to stay the encroachments and usurpation of any other corporation, two results would follow: a corporation whose charter is contested after that fashion would not only have to

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answer every witness that makes an allegation against it, but to produce her charter every time, and we have no right to question it; but the Pennsylvania Company has no such prerogative.

Now, it is understood that the rights of the State are to be decided here, in a controversy with this company I represent. If the State will bring on a suit, who are the proper parties to represent her? Certainly only those authorized to do so. Now, in this instance, I understand, and you have seen it so stated in the bills before you, that the Governor of Pennsylvania, or the Secretary of the State, or the Attorney General, or some other of the high mightinesses about Harrisburg, has taken it into his head that we have done something or may do something in consequence of which we have forfeited our charter to the State. I do not know the grounds upon which that allegation is based. I cannot know them until they are placed upon record, or until they are in some way communicated to me or to my clients by those who make them. They are not defined, and I do not know what they are; but may it not very well be presumed that these proceedings, which have been instituted for the purpose of trying the validity of our charter, are based upon some fact of which the Pennsylvania Railroad do not know anything whatever? May they not be just as ignorant of the ground upon which the Attorney General charges us with having forfeited our charter as they are about the charter itself; for, in their own bill, they say they don't know anything about that?

Another thing, if we were here face to face with the State of Pennsylvania, represented by those who have a right to represent her, may it not be very well supposed that she would waive considerations which the Pennsylvania Railroad would be disposed to insist upon. For instance, I won't pretend to say that I know the gauge of everybody's mind about the State capital, but I do think that I am not so ignorant of the character of the Attorney General's understanding and his sense of right, as not to believe, with great confidence, but if he were in discussion with us upon this question, about the forfeiture of our charter, he would not attempt to demand the forfeiture upon any such ground as that suggested here. He would not, and I do not think any but a railroad corporation would dare to. No State, with a proper regard for justice and the interests committed to the keeping of these railroad companies, would ever dream of saying that we have lost our charter because we filed a paper which we were required to file with the Secretary of the commonwealth, and the Secretary kept it in his office for forty days, and then, when very important interests had been staked upon the supposition that it was filed according to law, declined to do so, plead a duty as ever fell to any such ministerial officer; no such reason as that would be alleged to prove that we have not a charter, if we were before the Court on a charge brought by the State.

Now I do not say that in difficult and changeable circumstances the charter of a company can never become a subject of investigation, where a suit has been brought against that corporation by a private party. It is true that where a private individual or any other corporation believes that it has suffered injury at the hands of a corporation, a suit may be brought; and if this offending corporation justifies the act on the ground that its charter authorized it, it must produce so much of the charter as will legalize that particular act, to show its quality; and when you have redressed the private grievance you have done with the investigation of the charter. That is, you must go on with your investigations as far as it is necessary to go for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of the particular act that is complained of against that private party; but as to allow a private individual to call upon a corporation to produce its charter, to have that charter pronounced invalid for any public reason, or for any reasons that may apply only to the interest of a private controversy, it is clearly out of rule, as half a dozen cases which are cited here by Mr. Wharton and Mr. Biddle show conclusively. Although I suppose that the gentleman upon the other side had not studied the subject when he drew this bill, now that attention is distinctly called to it, it cannot be possible that my friend Mr. Gibbons will insist that there is any such rule.

But then if there is any private party under the broad heavens that ought to be silent, and refrain from making any such allegation against us, it is the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, the two plaintiffs in this case. This is the last case in the world in which they ought to be allowed to make any such allegation. They have sued us as a corporation, they are seeking a decree against us as a corporation, and after having taken us by the throat and dragged us into court in that capacity, are they to be tolerated in making an argument that we are disarmed of the power to defend ourselves as a corporation?

Observe that this suit is brought, not against the old consolidated company, the Atlantic and Great Western Road Company of Pennsylvania, nor against the officers and managers of the present consolidated company of the three States, but it is brought against the Consolidated Company itself as a corporation. In order that there may be no difficulty about it, they have said that it is the Atlantic and Great Western Company of the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. What would have been the consequence had we accepted the challenge so chivalrously thrown down by the gentleman of the other side to prove our corporate existence? Suppose that in accepting that challenge we had failed to prove that we had a charter; or, suppose that we had proved the original existence of our charter, and they had been able to repel that, by some counter proof of an act, the result of which was to forfeit our rights, why, then, we would have no charter, we would be no party, and the suit which they brought against us no suit. It would result in deciding not only the refusal of this motion, but of the final refusal of this bill, and it would turn us and them incontinently out of Court. Then all the eloquence of my friend Mr. Cuyler would have been expended in vain upon a mere local nothing, that has neither habitation or name. For all the good or harm that he could have done in that case, he might as well have gone on the top of the Allegheny Mountains and spoken his speech to the wild winds. Then, what would my friend Mr. Gibbons do? His business now is to do the very, very up hill work of showing, how a decree is to be pronounced in this case against the reasons to the contrary, which he has heard from Mr. Wharton and Mr. Biddle. How he is to get along with it just as it stands, I don't know. But how he would have got along at first had he succeeded in proving that we had no existence, how he was to get a decree against nobody, passes my comprehension. But supposing he could pass over that, and get a decree against nobody, what sort of an execution would he take?

You issue a writ of injunction and put it into the hands of these two gentlemen, who of course are burning with all the zeal that belongs to their clients, and all the animosity that can be felt, of course not personally, but *vicariously*. They no doubt feel very bad against the objects of their denunciation in this Court, for I don't think anybody ought to feel well, who says so many hard things as Mr. Cuyler did in his opening.

They start out on this object of their clients, sympathy and fire in each eye, papers in each hand, and they traverse the hills and valleys of this commonwealth to see if they cannot find this invisible non-existing thing that has no local habitation, and has no name by which it is known by the children of men. They cruise about like the Dutch Admiral in search of the phantom ship, but with hardly as good a prospect of success as he had, because a phantom might be visible, under some circumstances. It appears and disappears, but this nonentity of theirs never appears; and what would be the consequences after they had spent six months in search of it? why, that they would come home empty handed.

In the whole history of time, in the history of our jurisprudence, there has never been such an attempt to commit legal suicide as this. I am very glad that it was not successful, because if it had been we would have been compelled to bury this corpse at the cross-roads with a stake through its body. As it is, it has suffered a moral death at the hands of Mr. Wharton and Mr. Biddle. But it is entitled to a decent funeral, which our friends on the other side need not be ashamed to attend, where they can shed as many tears over its grave as they feel necessary to express their sorrow at its untimely and sudden departure from this world.

If your Honor pleases you are asked to decree an injunction against five corporations of very considerable magnitude, and all of them loaded down with interests, which belong to their stockholders, officers and managers. To pronounce such a decree as that, and thus prevent the defendants from using the property that belongs to them as other proprietors use what is their own, and not only to virtually ruin their business, but to a very large extent break up the commerce of a large portion of the country, and put thousands upon thousands of the people connected with these roads, and who are not upon this record as defendants, to great inconvenience, is no light thing.

It is not a thing, which your Honor will do, unless you are moved to it by considerations which are not only powerful, but irresistible. Especially will you be slow about doing such a thing, when it is asked for, as it is in this case, immediately after the filing of the bill, and before the other party has had an opportunity of making an answer and placing their defence upon the record, and before any evidence upon their side can be regularly taken. Another thing which would necessitate your action is the fact that the demand for that injunction is now based upon a fact which is strongly, firmly and persistently denied to be true, and which is not supported or proved in any other way than by the most uncertain and unreliable evidence indeed, if it can be called evidence at all, that was ever offered to the consideration of a court of justice, ex parte affidavits from men put in a corner, without an opportunity of cross-examination. When I say that this is most unreliable and uncertain, I say it without intending to make any imputation on the good character in any respect of the gentlemen who have made these affidavits; but I do say that on a subject where there is room for a difference of opinion like this, it is the easiest thing in the world to get any number of ex parte affidavits for any purpose that you want. Why here are as respectable men as any in the commonwealth, among them Mr. Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. Potts, who have sworn that there is no connection between these two roads at Corry; sworn that literally and straight. They would have sworn to no such thing if subjected to a cross-examination for two minutes; they would have been compelled to back square down and make their testimony different entirely from what it is this minute. They could not have borne it.

I aver that there is no instance to be found on record where a special injunction has been granted on mere affidavits, or where a fact thus proved, or attempted to be proved, by the affidavits, was not either presumed to be true without them or where it was not of a peculiar character, such, for instance, as that of proving an incident or something peculiarly within the knowledge of the party who made the affidavit.

It is done sometimes in cases of this kind, *ex necessitate rei*, as it is in other cases.

If there be any one rule in equity proceedings that is well established, clearly defined, universally acknowledged, never denied, it is the one asserted by Mr. Wharton the other day, and proved by the authorities which he produced, that in the first place a motion for a special injunction is never granted unless the motion be supported by proof that the act complained of, is illegal beyond a possible doubt. In the second place, that it is perfectly certain to be committed, or has been committed by the defendants; and in the third place, it must be shown not by light evidence, not by evidence which merely preponderates; it must be shown by evidence which is utterly incontestible, that, if committed, it will inflict upon the complaining party such an injury as cannot be repaired either by an action at law or by any other way.

Now, if that is not the law of Pennsylvania, then there is no law in this State, and there is no protection for any man's rights. Have they brought themselves within this rule, I would like to know? So far from bringing themselves within any such rule as that, to the best of my knowledge and belief—I speak after reflection—I have never yet perceived they attempted or offered even to get within any such rule, and they have not attempted to show that there was any. Have they proved that that other point of law which they make in the case is clear and free from doubt? What is that other point of law? It is that these two railroads do not connect at Corry according to the meaning of the word connection, as used in the act of 1861. That is, that when the act of Assembly of that year declared that one road, one company, shall have the right to connect or lease the road of the other, they being of different gauges, should apply only to cases in which two roads so connected are of the same gauge. Now, if that act of Assembly had contained any words which would have amounted to a proviso equivalent to this, "Provided that this law shall not apply to the case of two roads connected together which are of different gauges," then it will be all right. They must interpolate these words into the act of Assembly before they can say that it is entitled to that construction, before they can assert that the law is as they say. It is not so. I hold, so far from their making out a case which is doubtful, that the case is perfectly free from doubt on the other side. To me it seems as clear as the bright light of the sun at noonday, that they are wholly wrong, and yet I do hesitate about expressing the strong convictions I feel on that question, because there is another gentleman who has said exactly to the contrary, and he who knows my friend Mr. Cuyler will have the utmost respect for his judgment. It must be that one or the other of us is mistaken, and I admit the presumption is, that it is as likely to fall against me as against him. I do not know that he will admit with me that it is as clear as sunlight, but I know that he will admit that it is pretty good moonshine.

Now, how do you make it a perfectly clear question of law that admits of no doubt? It must be a proposition which any impartial man will accept at first blush. If it relates to the written law of the country, all you have to do is to hold up the statute and say "Here, between the four corners of that law the rule is compressed upon which we insist." That is sufficient. If it relates to an old law of the commonwealth it must be language well known—a well recognized, perfectly adjudicated principle. But do they rely upon anything of that kind? Do they simply offer you an act of Assembly and then say, "Here is the exact statute which fixes it just as we want to have it." Not they. They will not trust it in any such way as that. They intend to make it out by a long chain of argumentation, one end of it fixed upon very remote premises and the other end reaching, as they think, to their conclusion. But they would not trust your Honor with a pull upon that chain. They do not put it into your hands until they have supplemented it with divers affidavits of gentlemen who are very respectable; but what they are supposed to know about law more than the Court does, I cannot understand.

But they pick up these gentlemen, (and they are their particular friends too,) and they take their affidavits that the meaning of the word connection does not apply in that case and that condition; they wrap up their logical argumentative chain with these affidavits; but then unfortunately the affidavits all peeled off instantly by counter affidavits and by witnesses, quite as respectable and twice as numerous, and that leaves you where you were before, only in rather a worse condition.

It is necessary, if your Honor pleases, that you should look at that act of Assembly and construe it *ex visceribus suis*. What does it mean on the face of it? What is the literal meaning of the words that are used there? The word connection means, *necto* to tie, *con* together. Two things are tied together. These separate things so connected may be very diverse. It is not at all necessary to suppose that there could be any resemblance between the things connected; to say that there can be no connection between two railroads because one is broader than the other, is just as preposterous as it would be to say they cannot be connected because one is longer than the other; or to say that they cannot be connected unless they have the same shape; or to say that two gentlemen cannot be connected in a business partnership unless their eyes are of the same color, and their legs of the same length; or that two gentlemen like my friends here, cannot be connected as colleagues in the same cause unless their arms are of the same length, or they wear the same clothes. Now, in order to make out the meaning of the word to be the true one which you assign to it, it becomes absolutely necessary to assert that two diverse things cannot be connected together; you must show that the word has a more restricted meaning, and that they cannot be connected together unless they are especially alike in some particular feature that is given them both, otherwise you cannot say that there can be no connection between two railroads, merely because one is a broad gauge and the other a narrow gauge.

Now, I want to startle Mr. Cuyler a little by asserting that the word connection does not properly apply to the junction of two railroads where both of them are of the same gauge.

So far from the word implying similarity in the physical structure, it implies diversity. Two roads connected together or joined together, both of them being of the same gauge, being, in every regard, of the character which enables cars to run over both, are not connected together—they are united; they form one and the same railroad; one is the continuation of the other, or branch of the other; they are not two different railroads connected together. The word connection does not apply to them; and the use of the word, instead of implying that idea which you say belongs to it, absolutely repels it. If you suppose that the Legislature meant the word in the proper sense, as you are bound to believe it did, you can come to no other conclusion.

That is exactly in accordance with all our rules of practice. Two persons, not necessarily identical, not necessarily the same, may be connected by family ties; so two families may be connected, and why? Because they are not the same one at all, or they cannot be connected. But a man and woman who are joined in the bonds of matrimony are not connected, they are joined, are united, because by the human law and by Divine law they are one, they are the same person. That is a reason it is a union in that case, while in any other case it would be a connection. Take two rails, not railroads, but two rails, of the same size, and weld them together so there is no perceptible difference between them; they are what my friend Mr. Worrall would call concorporated, they become knit together, and they become one and the same piece of iron; they are not connected. But take two different rails of different sizes and different thickness, and tie them together by bolts, or bars, or pins; then there are two rails connected with each other. Here is one book and here another; these two books can be tied together. They are wholly unlike one another, and when tied together they are two separate things united; but if these books were on the same subject, and both bound up within one cover, then the word connection would not apply to them at all; there would be a union between them—they would be one book.

I maintain that to use the word connect, in the sense in which it is used on the part of the counsel for the plaintiff here, is to use it in a totally wrong sense. I maintain that such a use of the word has no application to railroads, and there is no sort of a presumption that the Legislature intended to use it in such a way. But, then, in addition to that, I maintain that on the face of this act of Assembly there is a general intent expressed, which shows that no such idea could have entered the mind of the law-giver. What is that? By this word connection the gentlemen say the Legislature meant only to provide for two railroads, from which the same cars may run without stop, or break, or transhipment. Now, the Legislature said that this lease might be made, not only in cases where two railroads connect immediately with one another, but the lease might also be made in any case where they are connected together by the intervention of a third road. Now, that third road may be in the hands of an opposing enemy, as in point of fact it is, and that must effectually prevent the cars of the lessee from running from the road owned by him to the road leased. Therefore it is evident that the Legislature could not intend the reference in the case, the counsel for the plaintiffs insist they did intend.

The different acts of Assembly which were cited by Mr. Biddle, on Thursday last, showing you how the word connection had been used by the Legislature in different times, seem to me to be exceedingly important. It proves that, in the legislation of the State of Pennsylvania, we have been in the habit of speaking of the connection between a railroad with a plankroad, or a railroad with a canal, or a railroad with a navigable stream, over which there is a line of steamboats; and surely connection in this case did not mean a similarity of gauge, or the capacity to carry freight and passengers without transhipment. Then, in the judicial proceedings of the county, the word connection has been used in some way a thousand times. I doubt if your Honor has written five opinions in your life in which the word connection was not used to indicate a junction of two things entirely different from one another; and I also assert that the use of the word has been carefully avoided in cases where the two things supposed to be joined were identical, and would, therefore, more properly be called a union, than a connection. In common parlance you have the same thing, and, indeed, when there are two things connected together that are like one another, whether in gauge or anything else, they are always spoken of as united.

I would like to ask my friend Mr. Cuyler the import of a sentence he used, in opening his case, where he says, "Here are affidavits made by gentlemen very well skilled in these subjects, because they have been connected with railroads?" Did he mean to say the gentlemen and the railroads were of the same gauge?

Show me, where you find the word, in an act of Assembly, an important act of the Legislature, authorizing the doing of most important things, and that word has the sense which has been given to it in judicial proceedings and in common parlance, and the sense is uniform and constant, and there is nothing in the context of the act of Assembly which indicates that there is the least intention to use it in any other way, than that in which it is generally understood. What sort of a Legislature must that be, and what motives are you to attribute to them, to intend the act to be understood in another and a different way? Are you to suppose that these representatives of the State, the supreme legislative power of the State, are going to use the plainest words in a double sense, or that they would have a meaning doubtful or equivocal given to one of the simplest words in the language? That would only be to imply that they have broken their word not only to the people but to the State.

They say: "Yes, we may, if we are connected, lease another road." We are connected! We are connected, as that word is understood by the masses of the people, by the Legislature, by the Court, by all professions, including railroad companies, including the Pennsylvania Railroad Company herself. We prove it by her tickets. We prove it by her advertisements scattered over the land broadcast. Very well, then, we lease the road. It is a great enterprize for one company to lease another company at some distance, but after completing that lease, are we now to be told that the law which the Legislature published on its statute book is, after all, a delusion and a snare, and merely to catch people that are foolish enough to believe in it? Why the morality of that kind of legislation would not be one particle better than the morality of the man who burns false lights on a dangerous coast for the purpose of shipwrecking those who believe in them.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania had no more right to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad to do this thing, after giving us the authority, directly from the State, to do what we did; to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad to stop us, after we have the right to make the contract, than it has the right to authorize that company to set a man trap up in the middle of a highway, and then cover it up so as to catch the first unwary passenger that might happen to put his foot in it.

This is a law that on either side is not doubtful. My friend Mr. Cuyler said that he was restrained only by the respect he feels for his professional brethren from saying that any suppositions drawn up by this side are ridiculous. Now I do not think that anything that may be said by a gentleman in good faith, and with kindly sincerity, is ever ridiculous. Sincerity is ever the first of virtues, and that he is sincere is perfectly apparent from his manner as well as from a great many other reasons. But this is easily accounted for, how a gentleman can get erroneous notions in his head when it becomes the interest of his clients that he should be wrong. I remember Solomon says: "Interest blindeth the eye and perverteth the judgment." Though I would not believe in the case of Mr. Cuyler that his eye could be so blinded as not to see the real condition of this case. That is, I would not believe it if anybody else but Solomon had said so. But here is Mr. Gibbons, whose imagination is not so active as Mr. Cuyler's, that has had time to reflect upon it. For three nights since the argument of Mr. Biddle he has had the opportunity to consult his pillow; he certainly will not insist upon this as a doubtful case. If he does I can only say there is no end to the infinite perversity of the professional mind.

But now I come to what I think is the most singular feature of this most remarkable case. In all other cases that I have ever seen in a court of justice, in the course of a professional and judicial life that I am sorry to say is not a very short one, I believe this is the first case conducted by counsel of ability, and the case itself being one of very great importance, in which there was no effort made to impress upon the mind of the Court the injury that was done by the party making the complaint, and the necessity for the relief or redress that might be demanded. It is the universal course of counsel to endeavor to make it appear to the satisfaction of the tribunal which is to determine the case, that their client is in the nice predicament of a much-injured and ill-used gentleman or lady, or corporation, as the case may be; but here is an argument that lasted two hours and a half, and it was a very impressive one upon all the topics it touched, (your Honor cannot forget it, and I cannot and never will,) and what was remarkable about it was that not one single word from the time Mr. Cuyler opened his lips until he made his bow to the Court at conclusion—not one single word was uttered about the injury the Pennsylvania Railroad or the Sunbury and Erie Railroad had suffered from the hands of these defendants that made it necessary that your Honor should interfere by injunction, either to redress past wrong or to prevent wrong committed in the future.

Here was a perfectly sound client. He had no wounds to show, no scar for old wounds, or even a fear that something would happen hereafter to do them harm, but, on the contrary, an immense display of patriotism that is *vicarious*. Again, I insist upon it, it is the patriotism of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company represented by that gentleman, and a great apprehension that the merchants of Philadelphia might suffer, but not one word about any injury that had been perpetrated upon the private interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of which alone they had a right to complain.

The State complains of all the public interests of which Mr. Cuyler spoke about; and if the State don't complain nobody else has a right to do so. In consequence of his silence, it becomes necessary for us to follow over the ground and examine the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, not the whole of its anatomy, but those particular portions of it most exposed, in order to see if there be any wounds or cuts of any kind. What is it that they ask for, and on what grounds do they so demand it? Why one thing is, that you shall declare the lease between the Catawissa and the Atlantic and Great Western void—a lease between the two companies perfectly independent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, made according to their own volition? Why should that lease be complained of by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company? Will anybody be kind enough to tell me what business the Pennsylvania Railroad has with that lease? Assume it to be illegal if you choose, say that it is so; but the parties choose to make it, and it is no concern of their client, of the party that is complaining here. The subject matter of that contract is the road of the Catawissa Company reaching from Milton to Tamaqua; not one foot of that road has the Pennsylvania Railroad a right to put its finger upon. It has no right, title, interest, claim, estate or demand whatsoever in, of, or out of, the road which is the subject matter of the lease between two other and private and independent parties; and yet the Pennsylvania Railroad Company comes thrusting herself in between these two and says, "You shall not make an agreement between yourselves that does not concern me." Let the Pennsylvania Railroad attend to her own affairs, and she will have her hands abundantly full. And why should she not, in this case? If you don't permit her to interfere, what injury is she going to suffer? Why is it any at all; any direct, legal or substantial injury to her? I admit that it may deprive her, here and there, of a customer that may prefer going by the Catawissa Railroad under the management which would be put upon this line, who otherwise would have gone to the Pennsylvania Railroad; or in other words, to use the language of the bill, "trade may be deflected." Some passenger may find, when he comes to the fork at Milton, that it is better for him, because shorter and cheaper, to go by the Catawissa Railroad. He will be carried to his destination in a better way than he would be, by following the course of the Pennsylvania Railroad. But is not that perfectly fair competition? Has one company the right of injunction against another because in the exercise of its legal privileges it may probably cause the trade of the first company to be deflected? I suppose not. I suppose if one of the merchants of Market street would call upon Mr. Biddle or Mr. Cuyler to file an injunction against another because he deflects trade from one side of the street to another, or one square to another, by perfectly fair and legitimate means, neither Mr. Cuyler or Mr. Biddle would file a bill in either case.

Nor do I suppose that either of them, at the instance of a third party, would file a bill against two parties who have agreed with each other, one to sell and the other to buy certain pieces of property, personal or real. That bill would be just as proper as the bill here, for the purpose of preventing two railroad companies from making a lease between them. If the lease is illegal, let the State of Pennsylvania order it not to be done. Let the State come into Court about it, and if she can show that it is illegal an injunction will be granted, which will prevent the illegal act from being accomplished.

But now, that is not all. If you will give me your attention, I will, as well as I can, bring to your notice what I think is the ground, the only ground, under which, upon any possible circumstances, the Pennsylvania Railroad can pretend she has any possible rights whatever to be heard in it. The only connection between the Pennsylvania Railroad on the one hand, and the Atlantic and Great Western on the other—for they really represent the two parties here—is that contract which was made in 1860 between the Sunbury and Erie and the Catawissa. These two companies have each of them its respective orbit in which it moves and lives and has its being. There is no place where these orbits touch except at a place where they are brought together by that contract, and that is the only point of attraction between them. It is the only ground out of which can arise any possible conflict between their interests. Now let us see what that contract says, and we deem it to be of such a character, and it has been so treated, that no injury to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company can be predicated of anything that was done under the contract, or in pursuance of the contract, or in violation of the contract; for in that case the plaintiff here has a perfectly good status in court, and has a right to complain, and a right to the remedy that will be prepared to save that road. It was in 1860 that that contract was made; it was made for the mutual accommodation of the two companies, who mutually subscribed it. It was made for their mutual profit; it was agreed between them that certain work should be done in common by both of them, and after a confusion of details, all of which it is not necessary for me to mention, one was to carry forward the passengers or freight that might be brought forward by the other, and *vice versa*, and they were to divide the profits of that work in certain proportions mentioned in the agreement, according to the amount of the work done by each company.

I say this was a profitable contract, because nothing else but a belief that it was profitable could have impelled two railroad companies to enter into such a contract. It is not pretended that there has been any complaint about its being a burdensome contract, by either party, from the time when it first went into operation until the present day. On the contrary, it seems to have been carried into execution in good faith by both parties, and without any complaint that either was losing; therefore, your Honor must assume that this contract was a profitable one.

But it did not, however, always remain in the hands of the original parties. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, in 1862, transferred all its rights and obligations under that contract to the Pennsylvania Company. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company did not dream, at that time, that the transfer of one side of the contract to it, would defeat that contract. They supposed that it still continued to exist in full force and vigor, notwithstanding that one side of it had been transferred. That example of transferral was afterward followed on the other side. Three years later the Catawissa Company transferred its side of the contract to the Atlantic and Great Western Company. Now, one would think, just looking at it with some degree of impartiality, that if a contract should survive a transfer of one side of it to the Pennsylvania Railroad, that it would not suffer death when transferred, under precisely similar circumstances, to the Atlantic and Great Western. If both were properly transferred, then, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Atlantic and Great Western Company stand in the shoes of the original parties, and whatever rights are secured to the Pennsylvania Railroad by virtue of that contract she ought to be protected in, and whatever duties and obligations are due from the other side ought to be strictly enforced by law or in equity, as the case may require.

We therefore assume that, if the Pennsylvania Railroad has suffered no damages at the hands of that other company, under or in respect to this contract, she has not a perfectly sound case, either for a court of law or a court of equity to decide, and she is entitled to no redress. But what is the right she has under the contract? How could she be damaged by anything in respect to it? Why, the right that she has is to have that contract faithfully kept and performed on the part of the Catawissa. But then she admits in this bill that the contract has not been broken. There is not the slightest apprehension expressed that it will be broken. On the contrary, they say that it has been kept down to the present day, and they have received a notice, which they manifestly believe to be true, that it is going to be kept by the other party until the utmost limit of time, or until the contract expires by its own limitation.

Where then is the damage? She complains that she has a contract, out of which she has been making money, which contract is to be kept, and the income which she has derived from it heretofore will continue to flow into the pockets of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and yet she comes here asking for an injunction depriving herself of profits. Now, supposing it to be illegal, supposing the contract to be all wrong, and suppose it to be forfeited, suppose it to be void in consequence of this transfer, what then? Why all that the Pennsylvania Railroad has then to complain of is that we are proposing to carry on a contract which is not strictly according to law, which we are not bound to execute, or which is not bound to be executed on their part; but as it is profitable to them we are willing to do it. We propose to go and put money in their purses, and she comes here to complain of it. Now this is truly a most edifying spectacle to see the Pennsylvania Railroad stand up and lay her great hand upon her corporate heart, and turn up the whites of her corporate eyes, and say that her conscience is so sensitive that it is impossible for her to receive money which the other party is not strictly bound to pay. It would have been a very little more edifying to the people of this wicked world if she had thought of that three years sooner, because if this contract is broken now it was void three years ago.

But what is she likely to suffer now? She can relieve herself, and if she does not want this money, and if her conscience is too sensitive to keep it when she gets it, let her throw it into the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Let her roll up the greenbacks and tie a stone to them and throw them where they can never be fished up. Or let her do as she has been in the habit of doing, appropriate it to pious purposes. Or let her send it down to Washington to pay off the national debt. I will guarantee that when their pocket book comes back it will be empty enough to satisfy the most disturbed conscience in the company.

Now let them show their patriotism by a cheapening of taxes; let them reduce the tax on whisky and give us cheap drinks again, as we had in the good old days. Now assume, if your Honor pleases, that this is the only shape in which this case can be viewed, and that the contract is both burdensome and illegal, and that it can only be executed by the Pennsylvania Railroad at a loss to her, and that she is not bound to execute it at all.

The remedy is in her own hands again. All she has to do is to stand up and say, "it is a perfectly void contract." According to her idea her defence, if any suit is brought against her for not executing the contract, is a perfectly valid one, and in a court of law, every way that you take it, there is a total absence of a necessity for injunction, a total absence of all injury to the party complaining either, in the past, present or future; there is a total want of *stigma undice nobis*, that makes the enforcement of a chancellor necessary in any case concerning the rights of private parties.

What is it that has caused this bill to be brought? There cannot be any sense of injury arising out of any of these contracts to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. That is impossible, first, in the nature of things, and next, a stronger presumption, because they have not complained of any injury—there is no complaint of injury in their bill, nor in any argument we have yet heard. It is only that the Pennsylvania Railroad regards herself as being now engaged in a kind of civil war, and, like all belligerent parties, she regards any injury done to her adversary as so much clear gain to herself, and it erefore she comes into this Court and says, "I have a contract, to be sure, by which I can make money if I continue to execute it, but I must give it up at a loss to myself, and I will do it, provided I may cripple any other company I may regard as a rival."

Now, I would hesitate about imputing that to her. I would hesitate long before accrediting that to her, were it not for the astounding fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad has absolutely written that down in her bill, and filed it in Court, with the signatures of their counsel to it. Would gentlemen do such a thing as that without instruction from their clients? The only reason they give for it is that they do not wish to execute that contract, because if they do, it will benefit a rival company, and they take that bill into an imperial court of justice and ask that tribunal to arm her hand with the bolts of vengeance for the purpose of hurling them against those whom she chooses to deem her foes, for their destruction. They will never be permitted to do such a thing in a court of equity. They can never make a court of justice the instrument of such vengeance.

Now, if your Honor pleases, I ought perhaps to go over some of the public ground that they have taken. I might show, somewhat *in extenso*, that the rights of the State are safer in our hands than in the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad; that these rights of the State, these interests of the State which have been committed into our hands are safe in all respects, and that the duties that are to be performed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are those alone which she has any kind of right to consider. I might go over that, but really for the reason that I have mentioned to you at the outset, I do not think that it is consistent with the respect I owe this Court to say anything except as regards these bills, presented to be adjudicated in this case, but such as concerns the private interests of the parties; and therefore I have said my say.

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PHILADELPHIA January 3, 1866.

MESSRS FARREL, HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,
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Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

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At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE *hours exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.
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OF
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The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.
J. P. BALTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
1 1 No. 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

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Just completed, a beautiful variety of
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SOUTHERN PERSONAL ITEMS.

—H. S. Lasee has been elected Mayor of Alexandria, La., for the present year.

—W. P. Lowry, late Confederate General, is now a Baptist preacher in Mississippi.

—General Beauregard is busy with the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad, of which he is Superintendent.

—General D. H. Hill, late C. S. A., is a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assemby, now in session at Macon, Ga.

—Colonel Robert H. Crockett has become the commercial and river reporter of the Memphis *Avalanche*.

—Forty-one superintendents of the Freedmen's Bureau have been appointed in Kentucky by General Fisk.

—Marcus Comer was robbed on the highway, near Columbus, Ga., by a negro. His horse, saddle, bridle, and twenty dollars in money were taken.

—The sacrament of baptism was conferred upon Major-General B. F. Cheatham, by Bishop Quintard, at Christ Church, Nashville, on Tuesday night.

—The salary of General Joseph E. Johnston, as President of the National Express Company, has been fixed at ten thousand dollars per annum.

—Mrs. William Chisholm, an old and most estimable lady of Montgomery, Ala., died there recently at the residence of Mr. D. H. Shuter, her son-in-law.

—Charles Herndon, of Spottsyvania, was elected on last Thursday, by the Legislature of Virginia, Secretary of the Commonwealth, over Colonel Lewis, the present incumbent.

—Mrs. Robert E. Lee has sold her farm near Warrenton, to Dr. Drewry, of Richmond. It contains about 800 acres, and the price paid for it was $40 per acre, or $32,000 for the entire tract.

—Hon. Herschel V. Johnson authorizes a statement that he is not a candidate for the seat on the Supreme Bench of Georgia made vacant by the resignation of Charles J. Jenkins, Governor elect.

—The President has commuted the sentence of John Kile, Jr., 31st Tennessee (Confederate) Cavalry, "to be hung," to imprisonment during and for the term of his natural life, at the State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio.

—Hon. Benjamin Hill, Joshua Hill, A. H. Stephens, L. J. Gartrell, ex-Governor James Johnson, Colonel Kee, and Colonel Dougherty are all prominently spoken of as candidates for the United States Senate from Georgia.

—The Savannah *Herald* announces the death of General Peter Cone, of Bullock county, Ga., a prominent militiaman, a State Senator for forty-two years, and a soldier in the war of 1812, under Jackson.

—John Spears, aged ninety-five years, died recently at Danville, Ky. He was born in Rockingham county, Va., in 1771, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis and other leading events of the Revolutionary war.

—Augustus E. Maxwell and James M. Baxter, both Senators in the late Confederate Congress, from Florida, have been appointed by the Governor Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of that State. Charles H. Dupont has been appointed Chief Justice.

—A bill is now pending in the Legislature of Tennessee, granting a charter to a company, consisting of T. M. Degrove, C. H. Speed, A. C. Shirrell, and their associates, to establish a telegraph line connecting with Louisville and New Orleans.

—A very serious shooting affray occurred in Benton, Mississippi, between Richard Manning and Thomas Young, both citizens of the county, which resulted in the instant death of the latter. Mr. Manning has surrendered himself to the authorities.

—Mr. W. Patt. Berry, of Atlanta, in passing along the street on Tuesday last, accidentally ran against a negro soldier, who, to resent an imagined affront, pushed Mr. Berry in a mudhole, and seized a stone for the purpose of striking him, when Mr. Berry shot him through the heart, killing him instantly.

—J. C. Keys, his son Robert Keys, Elisha Byrem, citizen of Anderson District, South Carolina, and F. G. Stewers, a citizen of Georgia, have been brought to Savannah and confined in jail, to await their trial on the charge of murdering three Federal soldiers at Brown's Ferry, in Anderson District.

—The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, of the Washington District, during the month of December, returned the following lands:—The property of Charles B. Tibbs, in Loudon county, Va.; the property of George B. Hall, in Loudon county, Va.; and the property of Sanderson Thrift, in Loudon county, Virginia.

—The library of the Virginia Historical Society is sale. The Richmond *Enquirer* says:—

"A portion of the Historical Library, some seven hundred volumes, has been deposited in the library room of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the rest have again been boxed up, and are in the safe keeping of Dr. Barney, the treasurer of the society, who deserves credit for the trouble and expense he has incurred in taking care of them. Had he not given his personal attention to the matter, it is questionable whether the valuable collection would have been saved from the general wreck."

—It has already been announced that Mr. Simms is editing a collection of Southern war poetry. He publishes the following notice:—

"POETRY OF THE WAR.—The subscriber is about to collect the poetry of the South during the late war, and begs of those who have written that they will send him copies of all such pieces as relate to the war or any of its incidents. He would wish that the poems be dated if possible, and the names given of the periodicals or newspapers in which they originally appeared. Communications will be addressed to him at the office of the *South Carolinian*, Charleston, S. C.

"W. GILMORE SIMMS."

—Southern biographies are multiplying. The Charleston *South Carolinian* says:—"We knew, some short time after the death of Mr. Pettigru, and some years before the death of Mr. Grayson, that the latter had been busily engaged in procuring materials for a biography of the former. It was with Mr. Grayson a labor of love, and he pursued it heedfully and with affectionate interest, in spite of all the storms of war. We rejoice that his own life was spared to its completion. The book has just been issued from the press of Harper & Brothers, and trust that it will reach our citizens without delay. To no hand could such a work be better confided than to Mr. Grayson's. An old intimate of Mr. Pettigru, he was as perfectly familiar with his subject as was any of his friends; and, surrounded by these friends in numbers, he enjoyed the most admirable opportunities for procuring his material." Mr. W. F. Samford, of Alabama, who is engaged in the preparation of the "Life of William L. Yancey," already noticed, has issued a prospectus, in which he says:—

"I hope to be able to complete the book of about five hundred pages, octavo, and get it to the public during the next year. Many years of the closest intimacy brought me thoroughly acquainted with the character, the principles, object, and motives of my lamented friend. He is beyond the reach of human persecution; history demands a fair and impartial record of his life. I stand fearlessly before her august tribunal, in the hearing of posterity, to plead for justice to his memory. It may be proper for me to state, that I am loyal to the Government, and that my work has no treasonable or factious design. I shall write the truth in the interests of history, humanity, and my country. I shall do this, as befits the sad and sacred funeral rites I owe to the hallowed memory of a great-hearted, true, and cherished friend."

The Latest.

Why is President Johnson like Chimborazo? Because he is the greatest of all the Andies.

Mrs. Partington says:—"Sweet are the uses of advertisements."

Why is a petroleum speculator like the Secretary of the Navy? Because he is giddy on wells.

When is a man a vegetable? When he has reached the age at which he becomes sage.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

THE GERMANTOWN MURDER.—The following evidence was elicited in the case yesterday afternoon:—

John H. Bates, sworn—I live in Germantown; I was examined before the Coroner; I knew Miss Watt; I passed her house the morning of the murder; I recollect it, and always shall; I should judge it was about seven minutes after seven o'clock; saw some one standing on the steps of Miss Watt's house, at the front door; I should judge the door was open, because I heard Miss Watt speak; I suppose she was speaking to the person on the step; it was a man on the step; I did not notice his dress particularly; I took it to be a glazed cap that he had on his head; he had on a dark blue coat, I thought; I thought he had been in the army; I think he was between 30 and 40 years of age; did not notice whether his hair was long or short; knew he had a black moustache.

Frederick W. Lancaster affirmed that the prisoner had been engaged at wool sorting, and left because there was no more work. Prisoner's character was good.

Frank Sweaton testified to the prisoner's good character. Richard Allen, Isaac Nathans, John Gallagher, Rex Begler, George Berger, Sergeant Holden, Christian Barth, testified to the good character of the prisoner. Herman Bremen testified that he sold the father a razor about three years ago, and identified one produced by Mr Berger. Lewis Wolf, W. Horrock, Mr. Wiseman August Jacobs, Patrick Malloy, Thomas Pritchard, J. P. Sallinger, Michael McMonegal, Mrs Steller, Frederick Ott, Thomas Carlyle, H. Hare Conrad Albright, Frank Holden, testified to the good character of the prisoner.

Dr. Levis, recalled for the purpose of cross examination by prisoner's counsel—Fibrin exists in the blood of all animals, warm or cold blooded; it exists in other substances, such as chyle and lymph. The witness was examined at great length in regard to the chemical constituents of blood, the size and form of the globules, and the difference between the corpuscles of human blood and those of animals. He was satisfied that the marks on the razor were blood, but would not say positively that it was human blood, although indications and tests pointed in that direction.

To Judge Ludlow—From the examination I am satisfied that the spots on the razor are blood, but I cannot assert positively whether the blood is that of a man or a hog.

The defense then called Dr. Leedum, and offered to prove that the witness Batch was a man who had received a very severe injury by falling down a well, and that in consequence his mind and memory were affected. Witness testified—He knew Batch five years; attended him five years ago; attended him from October to November for this accident; he had an incision of about three inches long over the left eye; he was unconscious; he had an injury of the brain; he was unconscious for about two weeks.

Benjamin Stevens, sworn—I have known Batch for twenty years; he is a machinist; he works for me; have had many opportunities of noticing him; about five or six years ago he had an accident, and fell into a well; he worked for me previous to that; I visited him when he was sick, and found him insensible; when he got around I took him into my employ, and kept him for a week or two, and found I could do nothing with him, and I had to discharge him; he could not remember anything for five minutes. The case was closed on both sides, and the Court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

CITY COUNCILS.—In Select Branch yesterday, Mr. Freeman presented a resolution that a committee of five from each Chamber be appointed, to act with a similar committee of the members of the bar, to secure an increase of the number and compensation of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Agreed to. Mr. Smith presented an ordinance that hereafter the heads of the city departments be elected for three years instead of one year. This was referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Page introduced a series of resolutions providing that the Mayor shall annually nominate and appoint all heads of departments, superintendents of trusts, etc.

That the Mayor shall annually appoint at least one collector of taxes for each ward, who shall be charged with and give freehold security for the whole amount of the duplicate.

And that the Mayor, the Presidents of Select and Common Councils, City Treasurer, Controller, the two members of the Board of Revision (excluding the City Commissioners, ex-officio members thereof), shall constitute a Board of Finance, who shall meet at least once in every month; shall keep minutes, etc.; shall have power at all times to examine into affairs of any department or trust.

The resolutions were referred.

In the Common Branch a communication was read from the City Solicitor that the decision of the Supreme Court in Washington, in the Chestnut Street Bridge case, has been in favor of the city. There is therefore nothing to prevent the rapid completion of the bridge. Mr. Griffiths offered an ordinance appropriating $11,854·50 to the Board of Managers of the Wills Hospital, which was agreed to. Mr. Nickels offered a supplement requiring each passenger railway company to pay a municipal tax for every passenger carried, the payments to be made on the 1st days of April, July, October, and January, of one-half cent when the fare is five cents; three-quarters of a cent when the fare is six cents; one cent when seven; and one cent and a half when eight; and to repeal the ordinance requiring the companies to pay a car-tax of thirty dollars. Referred to the City Solicitor.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER.—The following is a business statement for the month of January, 1866, from the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia:—

CR.

Jan. 1.—Balances on hand at this date..		$11,586,544 17
Receipts during the month, viz.:—		
January 31.		
Acc't General Treasury, including customs	$10 065 421 97	
" Post Office Fund....	37,904 16	
" Interest Fund.....	250,948 98	
" Disburser's Fund...	1 163,325 25	
		11 517,600 36
		$23,104 144·53

DR.

January 31.—Payments during the month, viz.:—		
Acc't General Treasury....	$6,372,148 70	
" Post Office.....	14 887 08	
" Interest.....	1,160 760 13	
" Disburser.....	1 534,601·49	
		9.012,397·42
January 31.—Balance at close of business this day.....		$14,091,947·11

TEMPORARY LOAN DEPARTMENT FOR MONTH OF JANUARY, 1866.

January 1.—Balance due to depositors at this date.....	$29,775,900 00	
January 31:—		
Received from 1874 depositors during the month.	6,852 700 00	
		36,628,100·00
Repayment to depositors during the month.....		2 838,100·00
Jan. 31.—Balances due to depositors at close of business this day.....		$33,790,000 00
Fractional currency redeemed during the month.....		$201,619 00

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—Concert Hall was again well filled with a large and respectable audience of ladies and gentleman during yesterday afternoon and evening. The afternoon exercises were opened by a match game of five hundred points, carom, between Messrs. Hewes and Palmer. The score at the conclusion of the game stood:—Palmer, 500; Hewes, 324—the former gentleman's best runs being 38, 35, and 24, and the last named, 31, 28, and 26. Palmer's average, 11·27. In the evening Messrs. Ryall and Bruce, of this city, played a match game of 500 points, carom, Mr. Ryall winning by 276 points, his highest runs being 71, 68, 53; and Mr. Bruce's, 29, 28, 31.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The roof of a brick dwelling, in the rear of No. 109 Callowhill street, was slightly damaged by fire about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THE STEAMSHIP LINE.—Last evening, at the Board of Trade Rooms, the various committees having in charge the subscriptions for the establishment of steam lines between Philadelphia and the South, presented their several reports. It appears that the required amount of $400,000 has been entirely secured, so that the practical organization of this commercial enterprise, designed to be of such beneficial and lasting importance to our city, is fully assured. The State Senate has passed a bill incorporating the company, with a capital of $1,500,000; the House has ratified the same, adding an amendment allowing railroad companies to subscribe to the stock. There is no doubt he measure will succeed.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE LADY.—Elizabeth Spangenberg, aged 70 years, who resided at No. 959 Kuriz street, Twentieth Ward, and who had been insane for some time, yesterday started away from her home. She proceeded to Gunner's run, near the foot of Girard avenue, and sprang into the stream. She was got out before life was entirely extinct. She died in a short time at the Nineteenth Ward Station House.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Two young men, named Michael Nugent and George Shaw, were arraigned yesterday afternoon, charged with highway robbery. On Wednesday afternoon an individual, under the influence of liquor was robbed of his watch at Front and Market streets, and the accused, it is alleged, committed the theft. The defendants were committed for trial.

TESTING HER ENGINES.—The trial of the engines of the United States sloop-of-war *Chattanooga*, now lying at Reed street wharf, commenced yesterday, and will be continued until Saturday evening. They were built by Messrs. Merrick & Sons, of this city, under the supervision of Chief Engineer George S. Bright, United States Navy. When the trial is concluded, the *Chattanooga* will be fitted out for sea.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Samuel Lyons, residing in Otsego street, between Morris and Moore, died suddenly yesterday afternoon.

Railroad Improvements.

The total number of miles of railroad laid in the United States was, at the close of 1864, nearly 35,000 miles, compelling an expenditure of $1,264,366,000. The Boston *Commercial* gives the following table of the railroads in the various States:—

	Miles 1860	Miles 1864	Total Cost 1864
Pennsylvania	2598	3369	$170,080,000
Ohio.....	2945	3300	117 583 0.0
Illinois.....	2799	3156	120,417,000
New York.....	2682	2820	137,887,0.0
Indiana	2163	2195	71 240 000
Geo gia	1419	1419	29 882 000
Virginia.....	1378	1378	42.905 000
Massachusetts.....	1264	1285	39.071 0.0
North Carolina.....	938	963	19 120 000
South Carolina.....	973	978	22 0.3.000

The longest lines are reported as follows:—

	Miles.	Cost.
Illinois Central.....	708	$28,610,000
New York Central (branches)	555	32 740,00
Chicago, N W., Galena and Elgin	535	28,000,000
Erie and branches.....	528	30 823,000
Mobile and Ohio	482	14 484,000
Pittsburg Ft Wayne and Chicago.	487	18,891,000
Chicago, Peoria and Quincy.....	420	59 270 0.0
Baltimore and Ohio.....	386	24,910 0 0
Penns. Central. Columbia Div....	359	26,068,000
Atlantic and G. W. (branches)....	290	7,000,000
Memphis and Charleston.....	290	67 450,0 0
Louisville and Chicago.....	288	7,000 000
Philadelphia and Erie.....	288	16 500 000
Michigan Central.....	284	13 805 000
Mobile and Ohio from Alamuchi	282	8 475 000
Marietta and Cincinnati.....	272	10,722,000
Milwaukee, St Paul, and Horicon	261	8 144,000
Louisville and Nashville.....	253	8 730 0 0
Philadelphia and Reading (branches)..	154	24 735 000
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Balt	98	8,575,000

—A very commodious sanitarium for poor Parsees has just been inaugurated at Bombay. The cost and endowment, amounting to six lacs of rupees (£60,000), have been defrayed by Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq., a wealthy member of the Parsee community.

AMUSEMENTS.

RILEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6% o'clock this evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at
TELEGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chestnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
It will be repeated THIS EVENING.
Mr. T. P. GLENNEY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSIE ORTON as ARRAH NA-POGUE.
Messrs. F. Mordaunt, G. H. Clarke, Walter Lennox, B. Young, J. F. Ward, Miss Lizzie Cooper, and Mrs. Mordaunt will also appear.
The performance will conclude with the new London Farce,
MY WIFE'S MAID.
MY WIFE'S MAID.
MY WIFE'S MAID.
with Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. J. T. Ward, and Miss Annie Ward in the cast.
Doors open at 6·45. Performance commences at 7·45.
ADMISSION—25 cents. 50 cents and $1.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 3,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 3,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 3.
EIGHTY-SEVENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
EIGHTY-SEVENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Admission to all parts of the House, 50 cts.
Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1·15. Curtain rises at 2.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
FRIDAY.
Oliver Goldsmith's Comedy, in five acts of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
J. S. CLARKE as Tony Lumpkin. Mr. Griffiths as Hardcastle, Mr. Walcot as Marlow, Fawcett as Diggory, Miss Graham as Miss Hardcastle, Mrs. Walcot as Miss Neville Miss Curran Mrs. Hardcastle.
First time of Planche's Comic Drama of
HE'S JACK SHEPPARD.
Jack Sheppard.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Commencing with the capital Farce of
THE PRACTICAL MAN.
Saturday, Planche's great Drama, in five acts of THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
With other entertainments.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MISS JEAN HOSMER.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, February 2, ION.
Ion.....Miss JEAN HOSMER
Clemanthe.....Miss E. Price
Adrastus.....E. L. Tilton
Cleishon.....McKee Rankin
Medon.....Mr. F. Mackay
Phocion.....L. L. James
Agenor.....Mr. Wallis
After which
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS
Dr. Spriggins.....Stuart Robson
SATURDAY, Last Night of MISS HOSMER
MONDAY next, EMMA WALLER.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF W. F. WALLETT,
The Queen's Jester, Shakespearian Fool, and Citizen Clown, who will perform
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Also, the brilliant Artist,
MADLLE ZANFRETTA,
Last week of THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Comic Pantomime THE FRENCH SCHOOLMASTER.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. [23] MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

LA COTERIE BLANCHE.

THIRD ANNUAL FANCY DRESS HOP,
AT
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
February 7, 1866.

SECURED SEATS
IN THE
FAMILY CIRCLE,
AND
TICKETS FOR THE AMPHITHEATRE

Can be obtained by the Subscribers for their friends on application to WILLIAM H. BELLOWS, Secretary, at No. 630 CHESNUT STREET, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. [2 1 3t

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SÆNGERBUND'S
GRAND CARNIVAL AND ANNUAL MASK BALL
will take place
MONDAY, February 5, 1866.
MANAGERS:
Colonel Robert L. Orr, No. 631 Chesnut street
Joseph D. Ellis, No. 325 N. Third street
Colonel William Moore, No. 648 N. Fourth street.
Walker & Co., S. W. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets.
Fr. Feshmann, No. 502 Arch street.
Fr. Schuenemann, Pa't. No. 611 N. Seventh street.
W. Fischer, No. 617 N. Fourth street.
L. Meyer, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Juniper streets.
W. Eisenlohr, No. 137 S. Tenth street.
F. & L. Ladner, North Military Hall.
Jg. Thorle, No. 202 N. Fourth street.
Chr. Mack, No. 312 S. Broad street.
Joseph Stoppacher, No. 631 Chesnut street.
Ch. Greiner, Sängerbund Hall, Nos. 411 and 413 Callowhill street.
The Managers have much pleasure in announcing this Great Festival of the Season. They offer to their patrons per excellence gratification of all their senses in
GREAT PROCESSIONS.
FESTIVE SONGS,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES, Etc. Etc.
Two Grand Orchestras, supplied by Birgfeld will perform alternately, Dance and Promenade Music.
Tickets $3, admitting one gentleman and two ladies; additional ladies $1 each.
For full particulars, see circulars attached to each Ticket. [1 29 7t] THE COMMITTEE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL HOP
OF
LA COTERIE BLANCHE
WILL TAKE PLACE
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
February 7, 1866.
The Secretary, WILLIAM H. BELLOWS, will be at No. 630 CHESNUT Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., where those desiring to subscribe can do so—subject to the approval of the Association.
Persons having tickets, and wishing transfers made, must notify the Secretary, so that action can be taken thereon previous to February 3. 1 27 10t

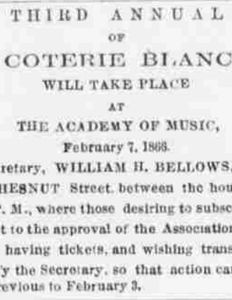
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—CORNER OF TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
SECOND WEEK. IMMENSE SUCCESS.
PEAK FAMILY
OF
SWISS
BELL RINGERS.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, 25 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children 25 cents. No half price to secured seats.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. To commence at 7¾.
Matinee admittance, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
1 2 C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866.
Sale of about one thousand (1000) tons of Navy SHOT and SHELL at the Forts near the entrance to Cape Fear river, North Carolina.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1000) tons, more or less, of SHOT and SHELL thrown into the Forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the navy during their bombardment.
Terms cash in Government funds, one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE
1 27 16t Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON CITY, January 26, 1866
There will be sold to the highest bidder at Public Auction, at noon of the 8th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., *by sample*, five hundred and three thousand (503,000) pounds of NAVY POWDERS
Term cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine at Ellis Island, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
1 29 9t H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, REINS,
HALTERS and CHAINS,
SHELBY TENTS, WAGON COVERS,
PORTABLE FORGES ETC. ETC.
Much of this Harness is new all inspected work, and suited to all kinds of city, truck, or farm purposes. Who.esale or Retail.
GREAT BARGAINS.
PIKIN & CO.
2 1 1m No. 339 N. FRONT street.

HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR JOB PRINTING ROOMS
439 Chestnut Street.


WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 1 13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866.
at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
974 Carbines, various kinds.
36,000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,090 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
288 Belt Holsters, for Pistols, worn.
200 Cartridge Boxes, for Pistols, worn.
1,158 Carbine Boxes, for Carbines, worn.
360 Slings, for Carbines, worn.
158 sets of Artillery Harness, worn.
47,000 sets of Infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.
Samples to be seen at the
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
and at the
UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE,
1 8 2 20 Capt and Brt. Maj. Ord., Commanding.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD,
NASHVILLE, Tennessee January 9, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866 the following described Rolling Stock, viz:—
Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge.
Same time and place—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.
AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinburn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender.
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.
Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7·30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M. Nashville, Tennessee.
F. J. CRILLY,
1 15 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1866
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on THURSDAY, February 8, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of—

Chairs,	285 Saddles,
Desks,	Whips,
Tables.	Portable Forges.
24 four horse Wagons,	Chisels,
68 two-horse Wagons,	Planes,
35 Carts,	Hammers,
2 Hearses,	Axes,
4 Spring Wagons,	Vises,
3 Ambulances,	Hose Carriages,
Wagon Bodies,	Hoes,
Wagon Wheels,	Shovels,
Chains,	Spades,
Blankets,	Kettles,
Bridles,	Mattocks,
Gum Buckets,	Bake Ovens,
Horse Collars,	Brooms,
Wagon Covers,	Tubs,
Horse Covers.	927 lbs. Castings.
932 sets Mule Harness.	12 476 lbs Scrap Iron,
23 sets Horse Harness,	3620 lbs Cast Iron,
207 sets Ambulance Harness,	22 697 lbs Wire Iron, 762 lbs Rope, etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 25 11t Depot of Washington

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.
Sale of serviceable and unserviceable
NAVY POWDERS,
at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon on the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample* five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534 403) pounds of Navy Powders, as follows:—
502,360 pounds, serviceable.
7,877 " condemned.
19,518 " damaged.
4,648 " compressed.
534,403
As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272 355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed. H. A. WISE,
1 22 mws t 3 14 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 23, 1866
There will be sold to the highest bidders at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, *by sample*, five thousand barrels of NAVY POWDERS
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine at the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE,
1 24 wfmt2 14 Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse,
PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866.
200 General Operating Cases;
25 Minor do do
25 Excising and Trephining Cases;
55 Post Mortem Cases, large;
100 Dissecting Cases;
200 Pocket Cases, two folds;
250 do do three folds;
150 Stomach Pumps, patent key valve;
350 Teeth Extracting Instruments;
500 Davidson's Self-Injecting Syringes;
1 000 Scarificators;
32 000 Cupping Glasses and Fine;
1 500 Trusses single and double;
1,400 Scissors;
5 000 Tourniquets, all patterns;
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes;
800 Sets Splints, all sizes;
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic Etc., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets Etc Etc Etc.
A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.
AT SAME PLACE
ON WEDNESDAY, February 14,
WILL BE SOLD, A STOCK OF NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER,
AND
3000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1866.

How and When will Davis be Brought to Trial?

WHATEVER may be the sentiments of the Government in regard to the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the popular feeling runs strong in favor of his immediate citation before a military tribunal, in order that from its mouth the greatest felon of the age may receive the punisament due to his crimes. A desire to give him every legal chance, to remove him from that pressure which would inevitably be brought to bear should he appear for trial while yet the popular hatred raged so strong, may be a satisfactory reason for the postponement of his case since last May; but the evidence of the feeling being rather increasing than diminishing with the lapse of time, is sufficient to convince the authorities that justice can be dealt to-day as impartially as though the case laid over until a decade hence. The people are not governed by any unnatural desire for the blood of the Rebel leader, but they are determined that the dignity of the law shall be vindicated by the trial of its chief violator. The motion, therefore, of the Hon. JACOB M. HOWARD, in the Senate yesterday, which called for the appearance of DAVIS and CLAY before a military tribunal, together with the powerful and eloquent speech by which he supported it, will find an echo in the hearts, as well as the brains, of the American public.

Mr. HOWARD is an unadulterated radical, an uncompromising foe to treason, and one of the ablest and bitterest spirits in the Senate of our land. Whatever may be our views on his principles, whatever may be that discretion which compels us to pause before we go to the extremes into which he confidently plunges, we cannot but admire his ability, and give him praise for the conscientious consistency of his course. We had expected a vituperative address, a speech more on the order of MR. STEVENS, yet to judge from the telegraphic synopsis, his remarks were calmly argumentative, and there is but little that he said that will not meet the approval of the people. The keystone to his whole action is found in his declaration:—

"That it is due to our dignity as a nation, and to the obligations we owe to the Constitution of the nation, that there should be an arraignment and punishment, according to the forms of law, of some at least of the ringleaders of the Rebellion. I think I do not overstate the truth when I say that this expectation is not at this time diminished in any degree, but that unless some earnest *bona fide* endeavor shall be made to execute the law upon some at least of the traitors who have done such wrong to the Government of the United States, a feeling of despondency, not to say disgust, will be very strong and pervading throughout the United States."

No one can find anything in such a sentence as this to excite ire. It is a calm enunciation of a fact. The people are not only anxious, but they are most impatient, at the continued imprisonment of the Rebel leader; and although they feel confident that President JOHNSON is actuated by feelings as strong, and perfectly in harmony with those of the popular heart, yet they hold that no legal technicality, no judicial quibble, should be allowed to interpose a barrier to shield a mighty criminal from his due. We have had occasion several times to controvert the fallacy that the trial of DAVIS cannot legally come before a military court. We have frequently said that the Constitution was made for the nation, and not the nation for the Constitution. That where the demands of public safety and the provisions of our Magna Charta seem to conflict, there will always be found some door through which the one can be obeyed, and the other conserved. So it is in the present case. DAVIS appealed unto the force of arms, and the powers of war decided that he was wrong. Cannot that power which made his act a crime define the punishment for that crime? Had the military failed, the civil authorities could not have punished DAVIS had he come into the court and demanded a trial. His guilt depended not upon his act, but upon the success of his act. Had he triumphed, he would have been the author of a revolution, and not the instigator of a rebellion; he would have been the legal head of a new nation, and not the guilty felon that he is. Surely that power which made his act a crime can have the right to punish that crime, and not hand it over to another, which has been merely an idle spectator in the contest.

By this syllogism, if by no other, we think the proposition in favor of a military trial would be supported. But, waiving the question of a court-martial, which, if the President and Attorney-General hold illegal, of course will not be held, we ask for his immediate trial by the civil power, in the State of Pennsylvania. There is surely no necessity for going to Richmond or Mississippi in order that a Rebel can be tried by a jury of his fellow-conspirators. Let him be brought before twelve of the residents of Franklin county, a dozen of the citizens of Chambersburg, and let him be tried by them. DAVIS was the absolute head, the omnipotent commander, the irresistible orderer of all the Rebel forces. He moved with them in power, he directed them by his will, they were his automatons. They dared not disobey his commands. It was his hand, through them, that fired Chambersburg; it was his hand, through them, or their hands, guided and directed by him, that murdered the helpless citizens of Pennsylvania. He is as much responsible for the destruction they caused as is the operator who sat on the banks of the James river, and, by means of electric wires, discharged a torpedo in the middle of the stream. He may have been miles away, yet it was he that is the criminal. So it is with DAVIS; though in Richmond, the electric current of his will compelled the devastations in our State, and he is more responsible for them than the ignorant automatons who executed his purposes. "He was the war," as Mr. HOWARD says, and wherever that war penetrated he was. Let him, then, be arraigned before a jury of Pennsylvanians. We do not care whether they or a military commission try him; but we do protest against his fate being decided by twelve fellow-Rebels sitting in a Southern State, and we do demand that punishment be dealt out, and that right speedily.

Shall We Have Female Suffrage?

MR. LANE, the gallant Senator from Kansas, on Wednesday last introduced into the body of which he is a member a rose-colored and lavender-scented memorial from the ladies of Lawrence, Kansas, requesting the privilege of depositing their ballots at future elections. The delicate missive was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Sixty-nine members of Congress have already offered their services to dilate upon the subject of reconstruction! Are there not seventy who are willing to immortalize themselves by ventilating the great question of crinoline in connection with the next Presidential election? We fear this question will involve trouble. To push it through there must be lobby committees, and when the rats, mice, waterfalls, and balmorals of Kansas are gathered into the ante-chambers of the capital, the representatives will hardly be able to attend to their public duties, and at the same time pay polite attention to their fair constituency. We greatly deprecate the agitation of this question at the present time. Let us first locate the Ethiopian, and then come gradually to the female. Late elections show that we have rather too many voters already, and if we add the whole female persuasion, we will be oblived to keep the polls open two days. But, notwithstanding, we should like to have the privilege of taking a pretty girl to the polls, and seeing that she exercised the rights of an American citizen without molestation or insult.

If the Congress see fit to make the ladies voters, it would be a delightful task for candidates to electioneer among the parlors and upon the *promenade*. Every office-seeker would be obliged to establish a fund for ice-creams and soda-water in addition to the present one of whisky and oysters. It would add very materially to the excitement of a canvass if any shrewd politician should secure the service of some graceful houri with ruby lips to stump the district for him. At first sight we were rather opposed to the measure, but upon reflection we must say that it has its merits, it properly understood.

Imagine the long *queue* of anxious Republicans, vote in hand, standing for weary hours in order to deposit their vote in the palladium of our liberties. Heretofore the crowd has been picturesque, but scarcely poetical. The addition of a few jockey hats and feathers would vary the monotony of the scene, and give it a more attractive appearance. There is certainly something pleasant in the idea. Some old fogies may suggest that it would not be exactly consistent with female delicacy to be found in Ward conventions and in caucus meetings at the "Pewter Mug" or "Shades;" but there are always carping critics to throw cold water upon "the woman's movement," and the manifest destiny of the race. The female sex, as every one knows, has long been held in bondage by man, for the particulars of which we refer to the public addresses of LUCY STONE and Rev. ANTOINEITTE BROWN. It is hard, indeed, that woman must stay at home, and stitch, and darn, and crochet things for the baby, while the husband has nothing to do but to shin it along Third or Market streets, to raise the funds wherewith to purchase the Berlin wool and zephyr. Something must be done to elevate the darlings of the fireside from their present position of inferiority to the delectable enjoyments of the bar room and the hustings. The sphere of woman needs extending—perhaps in return for such exalted privileges they would be willing to curtail their skirts and reduce the diameter of their duplex elliptics. Give them something to do—some great mission to devote their lives to, and we will discover our mothers and sisters are competent to higher employments than the fabrication of a ruffle or the construction of a waterfall.

There are those who believe that the Amazonian is the highest type of womanhood. The BOADICEAS, SEMIRAMISES, and JOANS D'ARC of history, are pointed to as the exemplars of model femininity. The unobtrusive virtues of a Miss DIX, the grand philanthropy of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, the tender solicitude with which our American women watched over the battle-fields and hospitals and mutilated fragments of humanity during our late struggle, are accounted namby-pamby sentimentality and romantic sensibility. To be sure, from unnumbered glazing eyes there has beamed upon the angels of mercy the thanks that palsied tongues could not utter—many a fevered lip and aching head has been lulled to rest by the kindly ministrations of woman. She has plied the nimble needle day and night, so that the lonely picket tramping his weary round might lack none of the comforts that rendered his position endurable. All this she has done, quietly and with no prospects of reward, save that the prayers of the unforgotten braves might find an answer from the Throne of Grace. The women of America have secured for themselves a regal dowry. They led in every benevolent project, and are to-day untiring in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of those who, through treason, infirmity, or crime, have been brought low. Could a higher or holier mission be desired?

It is impossible to add to the dignity of woman by throwing her into daily contact with the bullies of the pot-house, or permitting her to mingle in the strifes of the Stock Exchange. She shines most brilliantly at home, extending the graceful hospitalities of social life, superintending the joyous prattle of childhood, and ministering fondly to those who are worn out by daily toil. If it were possible to find out the fact, it would be discovered that female influence has always exerted a controlling influence upon the politics of nations. We know that in times gone by the persuasive lips of woman have controlled courtiers and monarchs, both for weal and for woe.

The destinies of nations have been more than once decided by women; but it was not, in most instances, by unsexing themselves, but by gaining the affections of those who held the reins of government. In their appropriate sphere there is no reason why women should not act a true part in all public policies; but to be effective she must be retiring and delicate, as becomes her organization and the natural bent of her mind. When she ceases to be a dependant upon man, she loses her individuality, and is no longer the helpmate, but simply a bad substitute for man.

IMPENDING TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Military Commission—Its Composition—Rights of the Administration, Etc. Etc.

We clip the following important article from the last number of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*. It is published to-day in the editorial columns of the New York *Tribune*, and seems to be thoroughly endorsed:—

"We feel warranted in stating to the public that the revelations of the last ten days will justify us in announcing now that the Government has decided that Jefferson Davis shall be tried for treason and other high crimes before a military commission. The significant summoning to Washington, therefore, of such distinguished Generals as Sherman, Sheridan, and Meade, and the recent arrival there, also, of Burton N. Harris, who was the private Secretary of Davis during the Rebellion, may now be understood. We congratulate the country upon this decision of the Government. It avoids the vast danger of opening up the verdict of the sword, and risking the minority report of a disagreeing jury against recording treason as a crime. Such a result would be a calamity to both South and North, for it would encourage mischievous calculations on the one side, and inflict continual alarm upon the other. The Government, therefore, could not excuse itself for such a terrible mistake; and we consequently are relieved to find that it has decided on the proper course. It is a matter of inferior importance what becomes of Davis after he is tried; but it is of the first importance to the future that he be tried by a tribunal of sufficient intelligence to comprehend his crimes, and of sufficiently established honor to carry the acquiescence of the nation with its verdict. In addition to this, every reason points to the conclusion that Davis should be tried by a military court. The military law is not repealed. The crimes of Davis are of a military character. courts martial are still sitting even in the Northern States, and the pirate Semmes is soon to be tried by a Naval Commission at the Capital. To continue these courts, and to try Semmes before one of them, and at the same time to hesitate to arraign Davis in the same manner, would be an evidence of cowardice and a forfeiture of duty on the part of the Administration, from the effects of which it would never recove."

Letter rom Alexander H. Stephens.

HIS DECLINATION OF THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP.

The following is Mr. Stephens' letter declining the United States Senatorship from Georgia:—

"MILLEDGEVILLE, Georgia, January 22, 1866.—Messrs. J. F. Johnson, Charles H. Smith, and others.—Gentlemen:—Your note of invitation to me to address the General Assembly on the state of the country, and assuring me that it is the almost universal desire of the members that I should do so if consistent with my feelings, etc., was received two days ago. I have considered it maturely, and be assured if I saw any good that could be accomplished by my complying with your request, I would cheerfully yield my personal reluctance to so general a wish of the members of the General Assembly thus manifested. But as it is, seeing no prospect of effecting any good by such an address, you and your associates will, I trust, excuse me in declining. My reasons need not be stated; they will readily suggest themselves to your own minds upon reflection. In reference to the subject of the election of United States Senators, which is now before you, allow me to avail myself of this occasion to say to you, and through you to all the members of the General Assembly, that I cannot give my consent to the use of my name in that connection. This inhibition of such use of it is explicit and emphatic. I wish it so understood by all. As willingly as I would yield my own contrary inclinations to what I am assured is the general and unanimous wish of the Legislature in this respect, if I saw any prospect of being able, by thus yielding, to render any essential service to the people of Georgia; and, as earnestly desirous as I am for a speedy restoration of civil law, perfect peace, harmony, and prosperity throughout the whole country, yet, under existing circumstances, I do not see much prospect of the availability of my services to these ends in any public position. Moreover, so far as I am personally concerned, I do not think it proper or politic that the election should be postponed with any view to a probable change of present circumstances, or a probable change of my position on the subject; and I do trust that no member will give even a complimentary vote to me in the election. Yours, truly,

"ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Germantown Murder—Trial of Christian Berger.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The Commonwealth vs. Christian Berger. The evidence in this case was closed on both sides yesterday evening, after which the Court adjourned.

This morning counsel commenced speaking to the jury. T. Bradford Dwight, Esq., first spoke on the part of the Commonwealth, and made a most able effort, closely analyzing the evidence, and contending that the conclusions to be drawn therefrom pointed unmistakably to the guilt of the prisoner. Messrs John O'Byrne and Charles W. Brooke followed Mr. Dwight on behalf of the prisoner, and the closing speech will be made by District Attorney Mann, who will sum up for the Commonwealth. The case will doubtless go to the jury this evening.

ORPHANS' COURT.—This morning Judge Ludlow came in and adjourned the Orphans' Court, which should have been held to-day, and would, but for the murder trial going on in the Circuit Court, until Monday next.

—M. Guizot is said to have sketched the proper policy of France to a friend in the Ministry in these words: "Stop at Rome, get away from Mexico as quickly as you can, and don't go near Belgium."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, February 2, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices are steady. Government bonds are less active. 7·30s sold at 99. 103⅜ was bid for 6s of 1881; 103 for old 5-20s; 102 for new do.; and 92⅜ for 10-40s. State and City loans are in fair demand, with sales of Pennsylvania 5s at 85½@86; old City 6s at 86½; and new do. at 91½@91¾.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 49½@49¾, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55, no change; North Pennsylvania at 37@37⅛, a decline of ⅛; Little Schuylkill at 32; Catawissa common at 24¼, an advance of ¼; preferred do at 35¾@35½, no change; and Northern Central at 44. 117½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 54¼ for Minehill; 39 for Elmira preferred; and 29¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is more doing. Hestonville sold at 37@37¼, an advance of ⅛, and Union at 23. 40 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 31 for Green and Coates; and 25 for Girard College.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand, at full prices. North America sold at 205; 51 was bid for Commercial; 102 for Southwark; 97½ for Kensington; 52 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 74 for Western; 60 for City; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

Canal shares have an upward tendency. Susquehanna Canal sold at 14@15, the latter rate an advance of ½, and Lehigh Navigation at 52. 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28⅝ for preferred do.; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; and 57 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue inactive. McElrath sold at from 1⅛@2 1-16. ¼ was bid for Cora Planter; 44-100 for Egbert; 4½ for Maple Shade; 2 for Mingo; 1½ for McClintock; and 15½ for Ocean.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$1000	Pa R 1st mort.	94½	100 sh	Susq Can	15
$2000	Susq Cnl. b's.	55	100 sh	do	b5 14½
$5000	Pa 6s	86	100 sh	do	b60. 14
$2000	do	86	100 sh	do	b5 14½
$2000	do	86	100 sh	N Pa R	s60 37
$2000	do	86	100 sh	do	s60 37
$10 0	do	86	100 sh	do	s60 37
$2.0	do	85½	100 sh	do	s60 37
$2000	Cities new	91½	100 sh	do	37½
$500	do	91	100 sh	do	37¼
$5000	do	91½	100 sh	do	s60 37½
$400	do	91	5 sh	do	37
$100	do	91	400 sh	do	60 37
$600	do	91½	200 sh	do	37½
$200	do	91½	15 sh	do	37¾
$1000	U S 7-30s July	98½	18 sh	do	37½
100	Reading	49	39 sh	do	37¾
100 sh	do	49	100 sh	Hestonv	37½
100 sh	do	49	100 sh	do	37½
100 sh	do	49	100 sh	do	37
100 sh	do	49	100 sh	do	37¼
100 sh	do	49	100 sh	do	b30. 37½
100 sh	do	49	15 sh	7th Nat Bank	94
100 sh	do	49	4 sh	N Amer Bk	205
25 sh	Penna R	55	300 sh	aY & Mid	7
15 sh	do	55	500 sh	do	7
8 sh	do	55	400 sh	do	b30 7¼
200 sh	McElrath	2	100 sh	Un Cn pt	5½
200 sh	do	1 30-32	100 sh	Lit Sch	32
200 sh	do	1⅜	100 sh	do	s5. 32
100 sh	do	1⅜	100 sh	Cata	s30. 24
300 sh	do	1⅜	100 sh	Catawissa pf	35½
200 sh	do	1⅜	100 sh	do	35½
200 sh	Shamok Coal	8½	100 sh	do	35½
100 sh	do	8⅝	100 sh	do	s30 35½
50 sh	Lehigh Nav	52	500 sh	do	35⅝

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Watson, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

	FIRST CALL			
300 sh	McElrath	b30,2 1-16	100 sh	Reading s10 49⅛
100 sh	do	1⅜	300 sh	Am Cnum P b5 1
100 sh	do	1⅜	100 sh	Phillips Oil 45
4000 sh	People's Eq	·5½		

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	139½	140
American Silver, ½ and ¼	133½	134½
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	130	131
Pennsylvania Currency	30	35
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	140	12 M.	140½
11 A. M.	139½	1 P. M.	140½

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call among stock-houses is 6 per cent. as a rule, and the demand small. There is more demand for accommodation among merchants, and the supply of merchant bills is excessive. Best names, equal almost to call loans, pass at 6½@7½; good at 8@9; and the ordinary selection at 10@15 per cent. The disposition is general among lenders to keep funds under easy control, with little regard to the rate of interest."

—The Boston *Traveller* says:—

"There is an increased number of notes for sale, but there are buyers for names of the first-class at 7½ per cent., and for other mercantile paper, having three or four months to run, at 8 and 9 per cent., while very little is being done in the lower grades."

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—

"Exchange is firmer, though the business in it is being conducted mostly without profit, namely, buying and selling at par. In some cases the sales were at 50 cents premium, and some of the purchases were made at 50 cents off; our table is consequently left without change, except as to gold. There seems in the aggregate to be something of a falling off in the discount demand for money. The market, however, does not relax from its closeness, and rates of interest are firmly maintained. The demand for 7·30s again improved, and appears to be in excess of the street offerings. The quotations, however, undergo no change."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, February 2.—There is little demand for Cotton. Small sales of middlings at 48@49c.

In Quercitron Bark nothing doing, owing to the absence of supplies to operate in.

There is a fair inquiry for Cloverseed, and 600 bushels sold at $7·75@8 37½. 100 bushels Timothy sold at $4 ₱ bushel. Small sales of Flaxseed at $3·15.

In Provisions there is but little movement. Sales of Mess Pork at $31; Beef and Hams at $41@42; Dressed Hogs at 12½c.; Hams in pickle at 18@19½c.; and Shoulders in salt 13@13½c. Lard is very dull.

A cargo of St. Martin's Salt sold at a price kept secret.

Flour continues very dull, but firm and nominally unchanged; sales of 1000@1200 bbls. Northwestern extra family at $8 50@9 00 ₱ bbl., including one lot on secret terms. The home trade buy sparingly within the range of $7@18 according to quality. Prices of Rye Flour and Corn Meal are nominally unchanged.

There is but little demand for Wheat, and only 3000 bush. good and choice red sold at $2 17@2 25. In white no change. Rye ranges from 90c to $1. Corn is in fair better demand, and 4000 bush. sold at 73@74c. Oats are dull at 48c. Prices of Barley and Malt are unchanged.

Whisky is very dull. We quote Pennsylvania bbls. at ₵2·26.

—The excessive prices demanded for oysters appears to have had the effect of greatly diminishing the consumption of those molluscs in Paris. No less than eight hundred and eighty baskets of oysters, filling seventeen vans, sent to Paris by the Western Railway for the *fetes* of the New Year, remained unsold, owing to the unwillingness of retailers to pay the wholesale dealers' prices.

—A petrified tree was recently found in the Golden Horn claim, near Geelong, in Australia, at a depth of two hundred and fifty-eight feet. Pieces of the tree examined by the microscope glisten like diamonds. In the same claim, at a depth of two hundred feet, several frogs, imbedded in bluestone, have been disinterred, of a green and yellow color, without any signs of mouth or respiratory organs.

—The short-hand writers of London have organized an association to protect the interests of the profession, and render the services of its members still more efficient. This it is proposed to do by requiring all future candidates for admission to the society to pass an examination which shall test their ability as properly qualified short-hand writers.

—A Roman letter says:—The ceremony of blessing the hat and sword which the Pope is accustomed to send each year to some prince, defender of the Church, has just taken place according to the prescribed forms; but, as has occurred during the last few years, there being no sovereign who possesses the necessary qualifications, the hat and sword have been both sent back to the Papal depository.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, January 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasurer of the United States, the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and the designated Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been instructed to discontinue, on and after the 1st of February next ensuing, receiving deposits for Temporary Loan at six per cent. interest.

They have been instructed to receive such deposits in lawful money, on and after that date, at five per cent. interest, payable on ten days' notice after thirty days from date of deposit.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

2 1 3t

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the McMILLAN OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office No 412 PRUNE Street, on SATURDAY February 17 1866 to consider the propriety of leasing a portion of the Company's land.
2 2 2t WM. S. GREGORY, Secretary.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
February 1, 1866.
The mail for HAVANA, per steamer "STARS AND STRIPES," will be closed at this office on FRIDAY EVENING, 2d inst., at 11 o'clock.
2 1 2t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
February 1 1866.
The mail for SAVANNAH, Georgia, per steamship "CUMBRIA," will be closed at this office on SATURDAY MORNING, 3d inst., at 11 o'clock.
2 1 2t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

WE HAVE ADMITTED MR. A. T. FOX to an interest in our firm, from January 1, 1866.
2 1 6t*] CASTNER, STICKNEY & WELLINGTON.

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET.
Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States.
1 OM PTENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 1 12

MERCHANTS FIND IT TO THEIR interest to call at
HELFENSTEIN'S
EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and success ful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this a place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and comfortable Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, or four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

PERRY & CO.'S
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out
EXTREMELY LOW.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.
THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.
It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.
Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.
Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.
GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
1 22 mw 3m BOSTON, Mass.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS Are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.
They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe.
They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world, and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.
Warerooms No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-forte Manufacturing Company. 1 25 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE FAIRMOUNT PARK AND DELAWARE RIVER PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1866.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets second story, on THURSDAY, February 15, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the agreement made this day between the Directors and Managers of the "Germantown Passenger Railway Company," and the Directors and Managers of the "Fairmount Park and Delaware River Passenger Railway Company" for merger and consolidation of the corporate rights, powers privileges franchises and property of the Fairmount Park and Delaware River Passenger Railway Company into and with the Germantown Passenger Railway Company and to vote for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board.
2 2 6tw 15 JOHN T. LANGE, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 30 23t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange. PHILADELPHIA, January 26 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.
1 26 t2 13 A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

CARD.—VERY LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HARDWARE, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, Ship and Trace Chains, Horse Shoes, Nail Rods, Axes, Shovels and Spades, Nails, Etc. BY ORDER OF UNDERWRITERS.
C. C. MACKEY, auctioneer, will shortly sell by auction the whole of the extensive stock (insured for $150,000), remaining from the late fire at Messrs Biddles' store, No. 131 Market street.
The day of sale will be duly announced in a future advertisement and full particulars furnished in printed catalogues. 2 2 3t 4p

HAVE YOU SEEN GOULD'S NEW Store, Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street? It is the largest and handsomest Furniture store in the city. We understand that Gould's purpose is to sell at about cost for the first year so now is the time for those purchasing Furniture. They have a splendid stock of the best make from the lowest to the highest price, and will be open to sell on MONDAY, February 5th.
GOULD & CO'S Union Furniture Depot, Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street and corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets, which has long been known as the cheapest and best place to buy furniture. 2 2 3t

GREAT SACRIFICE.

IMMENSE BARGAINS.

NO TIME TO BE LOST

IN SECURING A GREAT BARGAIN IN

GENTLEMEN'S

AND

YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

RESCUED FROM THE LATE FIRE.

THE LOW PRICES

OFFERED AT WILL

ASTONISH YOU.

CALL AT THE STORE OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST.,

WHO ARE PREPARING THEIR

SPRING STOCK.

THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT

IS NOW UNDER WAY

ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

1 31 6t4p ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg.

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 36 S. THIRD STREET
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.
STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 1m4p

JOSEPH A. SEFFARLEN,
AGENT FOR
COTTON LAPS,
No. 240 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 1 1m4p

HAVANA CIGARS AND LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.
Best in the city at reduced prices, at
FLANNERY'S, No 837 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite the Continental.
Notice.—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase on Saturday. 1 31 1m4p

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

EFFIE GERMON IN TWO PLAYS—SINGING in "Beautiful Dreamer" in the Invisible Prince, at the Walnut, on Saturday night. 1t*

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The Sabbath Law, Moral and Perpetual.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

In the close of our sixth paper, for want of room, we scarcely did justice to our cause, in answering the objection against the sacred rest, because of its being ignored in the history until Sinai. We have seen that this is not true in fact On the contrary, there are just such notices as might reasonably be expected in a history so very brief, and extending over a period of twenty-five centuries. We noticed the public worship of Adam's family; the seven days of Noah; the sevens of the clean beasts; and the restoration of the law soon after the exodus from Egypt, in the Wilderness of Sin, a month before Israel came to Sinai. We just touched upon the fact that other laws and institutions are unnoticed in that brief history.

Let us expound this last idea a little It is argued by the opponents of the Lord's Day, that if the rest was given to man at the beginning as a binding moral law, it would surely have been oftener mentioned in history; whereas we hear nothing of it until Moses gave it at Sinai; it is therefore a Jewish institution, and we have nothing to do with it. This is the logic of a distinguished divine of the Established Church of Scotland, and quite fresh. Of course my readers know that the cream of Scotland's piety and learning was skimmed off from the Church established by law to constitute "the Free Church." Establishments seem doomed to a descending movement: it is exceedingly probable that this argument will develope the Colenso of the Scottish establishment. But let us to the answer. If the omission or infrequent mention of the Sabbath from Adam to Moses proves that it was never given to man as a moral law, this must be equally applicable to each and every one of the ten commands. They were all alike uttered in thunder from Sinai; all equally written and rewritten by the finger of God on the tables of stone; they [each and all stand on the very same foundation; they must stand, all of them, or fall together. If the Glasgow Colenso has demolished the fourth commandment, he has overthrown the Decalogue; he has annihilated the whole moral law of God, and there will be a jubilee in Sodom, Gomorrah, and Pandemonium. Now, dear reader, would you believe it? This conclusion the Glasgow Doctor swallows. "The whole of the Decalogue as a Decalogue was buried with Jesus in his grave." This results, by the necessity of eternal logic, from the position taken, that the fourth commandment is purely Jewish. But the end is not yet; for the same inexorable logic will force him to reject the whole Old Testament, *a portiori*; and yet further, the New Testament must fall too.

Open infidelity is the end of this assault upon the moral law of the Sabbath. Short of this no logical mind can stop. This accounts for the glaring fact that all the interests of immorality—the rum holes, the gambling-houses, the theatres, the masked balls, "the synagogue of the libertines," the pulpits which "deny the Lord," and proclaim an amnesty in the world of woe—all conspire to overthrow the Sabbath; Whilst all evangelical Christians, of all names and denominations, "stand up for Jesus," and advocate the observance of the Lord's Day.

If any of the other precepts are found in the same condition with the fourth, as to not being mentioned from Adam to Moses at Sinai, the same conclusion must inevitably be deduced against it. Silence in the record condemns the fourth: why not condemn every precept in reference to which the same silence is observed? From this there is no shift: it must be met. Let us then see how the case stands. The first command is, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." Will any pleader against the fourth point out to us the chapter and verse, from Adam to Moses, wherein this first precept is found. If no man can be discovered so learned in the law, then indisputably, the first command is null and void.

How is it with the second? "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, etc." Worshipping idols, or using them at all in worship, is forbidden. Will Dr. McLeod or Mr. Forney show us the record of this precept prior to Moses? Therefore the second commandment is obliterated; away with this Jewish figment, and give liberty to the human soul, that the "free German," and the scoffing atheist, and the bigoted Romanist, may bow down and kiss the toe of Jew Peter, expel God from His own word, and rescue civil government from the thraldom of moral law, and all fear of justice, and love to the Creator!

The third command is:—"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," etc. Is this recorded anywhere in the history prior to Moses? Let the place be pointed out. Where is it? If not, then these gentlemen have their conclusion. The law against profane swearing and blasphemy is not binding upon us How dare any man reprove us for it? "Our tongue is our own; who is lord over us?" How dare you ask a free man to swear in a court of justice, and yet punish him for taking God's name in vain on any occasion he pleases?

The same fate awaits the fifth and sixth precepts—"Honor thy father and thy mother, etc.," "Thou shalt not kill." If these are not recorded in the history, they are Jewish rites, with which we have no concern; and what child does not know that no such record exists? Hence, my readers, the fearful disregard of parental authority. With all the restraints of law and the force of instruction under these precepts, how fearful the disregard to parents, and how horribly murders abound! Take away these laws; let corrupt nature know there is no moral law giving authority to parents or protection to life by the punishment of crimes; and where are we? What a state of society we shall have!

We touched on the law of the seventh command on a former occasion, and the compositor misread the manuscript in a single letter, which, however, spoils the meaning by reading "wines" instead of "wives" "From the days of Cain (Gen. iv, 17) to the flood there is but twice mention made of wives (Gen iv, 19), therefore men had no wives for sixteen centuries. Concubines, and others still less permanently bound to any man, must have been the mothers of all, from Lamech to the flood. Brigham and his harem are not new inventions, if this logic be based on a true premise. Let us embrace this philosophy in our moral code, and the Mormon gospel will supplant the Bible, and Christian ladies may attend balls without wearing masks.

THEOPHILUS.

—A paper in Nantes, France, publishes the following letter, which shows that the Pope is in want of men:—

"M. l'Abbe:—My son returned home on Wednesday and handed us your letter. He has resolved on setting out for Rome in answer to the call of the immortal Pius IX. In spite of the pain which his departure occasions us, we are happy to consecrate our only son to the defense of the Church and its venerated head. On Christmas day we shall deliver our dear boy into the arms of the holy child Jesus, to defend his representative on earth. May his devotion and our sacrifice prove acceptable, and draw down upon him and us the benediction of heaven! We are proud to contribute a humble soldier to the little army of the Holy Father."

—A Belgian paper publishes the following curious prophecy relative to the future of Belgium, said to have been made by the physician Cornelius Gemma, born at Liege, 1539:—"The heavens announce it; a happy time will come, when the Belgian land will shine in its own light. Oh, beloved fatherland! thy sadness is deep, for thou must fear the Spaniard and the Austrian, keep off the Frenchman and the Batavian. My fellow citizens, the sky will look threatening to you for two centuries and a half more. But when a third of the nineteenth century (1830) shall have passed, then, beloved fatherland, will freedom and glory be thine, then will thou shine in splendor, misfortune will fly far from thee, and God will be with the Belgian people."

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

Closing Exercises This Morning—List of Graduates, and those Having the Highest Averages—Interesting Proceedings, Etc.

The closing exercises of the Philadelphia Girls' High and Normal School took place this morning at ten o'clock, at the school building in Sergeant street, below Tenth. The exercises were of the most interesting character, and took place in the main hall, which was tastefully festooned with flags and decorated with flowers, evergreens, etc. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. P. S. Henson, followed by a reading of the Scriptures by Miss Frances E. Reinhold. The following programme was then gone through with:—

Anthem. "All ye Nations"—in two parts, first part by Sections A and B; second part by Sections C and D.

Essay. "Needles"—composed by Miss Lizzie S. White, read by Miss Matilda Montgomery.

Recitation. "The Mantle of St. John de Matha"—Miss Emma Coope.

Music. "Day Again is Gently Breaking"—arranged from Nelson, for two voices; first voice Section A, second voice Section D.

Essay. "The Romance of War"—composed and read by Miss Julie T. Costigan.

Recitation. "Land of my Birth"—Miss Lidy J. Ker.

Music "Yes 'tis the Indian Drum"—for three voices; first voice Section A, second voice Section B, third voice Sections C and D.

Recitation. "An Hour on the Ice"—Miss Kate C. Harrison.

Ballad. Miss Lizzie Bird

Essay. "Great Emergencies produce Great Men"—composed and read by Miss Lizzie Scott.

Recitation. "The Baptism of Christ"—Miss Cornelia W. Lund

Music "Glad Notes of Joy"—for three voices—composed by W. Mason.

Essay. "What he winked at in the Streets of Philadelphia"—composed by Miss Kate C. Harrison—read by Miss Susie McNabb.

Recitation "The Rising"—from the "Wild Wagoner"—Miss Josephine Hamill.

Music "Barcarolle by Concone—with English words, and Solo obligato—composed by Mr. C. Everest—sung by Section A; Solo by Miss Alice Blakely of C.

DELIVERY OF DIPLOMAS.

At this stage of the proceedings the graduating class was addressed as follows by G. W. Fetter, the Principal of the school:—

Young Ladies:—You are about to sever your connection with the many happy associations by which you have been surrounded during the three years of toil, labor, and, I trust, pleasant reminiscences, that you have been pupils of this school. Your career has been commendable and praiseworthy in study and deportment; in the performance of every duty you have distinguished yourselves alike; and on leaving this institution, you bear with you the fondest hopes of all with whom you have been accustomed to associate, that you may realize a bright, successful, and happy future; that your onward career through life may be brilliant and useful.

Your course here, ladies, I trust is an earnest of what you will be in any position to which you may be called in the future. Your industry, perseverance, and energy here are a sure guarantee of success and prosperity elsewhere. Although you graduate to-day with distinguished honors, the termination of your school-day career, which has been fraught with many fond anticipations, that were hopeful, pleasant, and attractive, and I hope are, or may be, realized, is but the beginning of a life of care and anxiety, but I trust of great usefulness and much felicity.

No doubt most of you intend to select the calling of teacher for a profession. In doing so you are eminently qualified for that noble and useful mission, and your success depends entirely upon your personal exertions and well-directed efforts. In accepting this vocation you accept grave responsibilities, and I trust you will ever feel alive to the importance of wise effort and judicious labor, remembering that you have to deal with immortal minds, and in the discharge of your duty, you are not simply responsible to the properly constituted authorities, or to society alone, but a wiser and greater power, the Searcher of all hearts, your Creator, as correct teaching has much to do with moulding the character of all responsible beings.

But ladies, in whatever sphere in life you may be called to act, may the time spent, the advantages received here, under the wise auspices of those having charge of our educational interests the Controllers of Public Schools, in organizing and sustaining this noble institution, be fruitful in great and manifold blessings to society, and redound to the wisdom and glory of God.

And now, in the name and by the authority of the Controllers of Public Schools, I present to you these diplomas, as an evidence that you have completed the course of study prescribed in the "Girls' High and Normal School;" and as graduates of this institution, commend you to the care and confidence of the community.

The following are the names of the young ladies who compose the graduating class together with their averages:—

	Average.		Average.
Amanda E. Foust	95 1	Rachel Mackey	88 1
Cornelia W. Lund	93 7	Susie M. Webb	87 9
Emma Coope	93 0	Sarah D Manly	87 9
Josephine Hamill	89 0	Fannie Reinhold	87 8
Julia T. Costigan	91 2	Eliza F. Ridgway	87 2
Kate C. Harrison	91 1	Ella B. Morgan	87 2
Matilda Montgomery	90 4	Lizzie Bird	86 6
Laura Hayes	90 4	Bessie V. Horn	85 5
Susie McNabb	90 2	Julia B. Cherry	85 2
Sallie E. Clayton	90 2	Lizzie S White	85 0
Lidy J. Ker	89 8	Sallie B. Faulkn	83 8
Lizzie Scott	89 5	Carrie F. C. Sereve	83 0
Fannie E Bartlett	89 4	Mar. Morgan	82 9
Lizzie Hilton	89 2	Kate A. Farran	80 3
Anna E Lindsay	88 9	Sallie W. Choate	77 8
Emma F. Earley	88 3	Sallie F. Rogers	77 3

Miss Josie A. Smouet, who was about to graduate, died a few weeks ago, and the graduating class wore a mourning badge on the arm as a token of respect to the deceased.

The following is a list of those who obtained the highest term average in each section:—

Beulah H. Hinchman,	Section	C.	Average	99
Minnie Murdoch,	"	B,	"	98 8
Lizzie Vandeveer,	"	D,	"	98 7
Emma M. Geiselman,	"	E,	"	98 6
Matilda Montgomery,	"	A,	"	97 5
Susie R. Mitchell,	"	F,	"	97 4

DISTINGUISHED PUPILS.

SECTION A.			
Amanda Foust	95 1	Kate Harrison	91 1
Cornelia Lund	93 7	Matilda Montgomery	90 4
Emma Cope	93 0	Laura Hayes	90 4
Josephine Hamill	92 0	Susie McNabb	90 2
Julia T. Costigan	91 2	Sarah E Clayton	90 2
SECTION B.			
Minnie Murdoch	97 45	Mary E Elliott	90 55
Lydia Vonue	96 47	Lavina P. Rodgers	90 25
Jennie Vandevere	90 05	Annie Hershey	90 05
SECTION C.			
Jennie W. Wylie	97 5	Tillie Scott	92 1
Beulah F. Hinchman	96 2	Anna Kohler	92 1
Bessie W. Connell	95 25	Ethe Clay	91 7
Emma M. Gaskill	95 2	Fannie Rudolph	90 5
Emma D. Miller	94 2	Clara B. ale	90 5
Lydia M. Watson	92 9		
SECTION D.			
Lizzie W. Dickson	95 9	Annie Krewson	92 2
Maggie Prichard	95 05	Lottie Somers	91 2
Nellie Goddard	94 7	Mary W Stevenson	90 85
Fannie Bean	94 4	Emma Camp	90 5
Lizzie Vandeveer	93 5		
SECTION E.			
Emma Geiselman	96 85	Mary D. Eldridge	91 4
Mary E Hall	96 3	Anna Manly	90 2
Kate Foulke	92 1		
SECTION F.			
Ella Demuth	95 5	Susie R. Mitchell	90
Hattie Hully	94 6		

After the above announcements the exercises continued as follows:—

Music. Solo and Chorus—"Sheridan's Ride"—composed by Warden

Valedictory. "Good-By"—composed by Miss Juliette H. Cherrey—read by Miss Amanda E. Foust.

Music. "Beautiful Isle of the Sea"—composed by Thomas—arranged for two voices—first voice, Section A; second voice, Sections B, C, and D.

The specimen drawings on the board attracted much attention. The figures in black crayon were drawn by Misses Carrie F. C. Sheeve and Lizzie S. White, (A), and the Texts in white chalk—By Miss Sarah D. Manly—(A). Misses Teirble and Hershey—(B), and Miss Bessie Connell (C).

The excellence of the music called forth general terms of praise from all who were so fortunate as to be present at the proceedings. The pupils of the institution show great proficiency, and have advanced rapidly in this particular branch, under the able charge of Professor Everest.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—*Editor of The Evening Telegraph.*—Sir:—I must continue on appealing, or turn away hungry the soldier's widow and orphan. Your readers will think it almost incredible (indeed, were it not that my books tell it, I could hardly credit it myself), when I tell them that since that terrible cold weather, commencing with the 6th of January, we have aided with coal, clothing, food, and money *twelve hundred families*, or about *six thousand individuals*. Now I am compelled to tell your readers that my treasury is exhausted, and over one hundred dollars to pay for orders issued for groceries, provisions, etc.

Yesterday I had to turn away about fifty real needy cases without aid, and had it not been for a large wagon load of potatoes, turnips, meal, etc., that came from Jenkintown late in the afternoon, collected by the energy and sympathy of the wife of one of our merchants, to-day must have witnessed the same sad sight of fifty or sixty (this is about the daily number of applicants) poor, hungry, and very thinly clad widows and wives, representing as many families of our brave soldiers, turning from our door to their cold, cheerless rooms and hungry children, with a sad and heavy heart and an *empty basket! Oh, sir! Philadelphia will not surely suffer this to be.*

I know our people are terribly *annoyed* with appeals, but I simply appeal to the common sense of our citizens, as well as to their *patriotism, humanity,* and *religion.*

If there be in Philadelphia, to-day, a cause that is more needy and more worthy of large and liberal aid than the support of the families of our noble defenders, then, by all means, let that cause be the first in our people's hearts.

Did our citizens come and see for themselves as some have, I would not need to write another appeal. Those pale faces, * * * But, sir, I cannot write it, for I cannot write nor a sigh, nor a pale face, nor bare limbs, nor hunger, nor cold, nor an empty garret, nor a widowed heart, nor naked hungry orphans, hungry widows and orphans of those who died for *our* country—for *us.* No sir, I cannot write this; but I can see it and hear it and feel it, and plead for it, with all the earnestness and tenderness of a heart in sympathy with it.

Ah, sir! Look there! That terrible morning last week, when the snow-slush was too deep for even male pedestrians, see that young soldier's widow from the lower end of Southwark, presenting herself for aid. She is only twenty. Five years married—has two children—has not heard from her husband since "Sheridan's Ride," at Winchester—lives with an aged sick father—her feet are exposed through the holes in her old clouts of shoes, and her tattered outer skirt, wet to the knees, hangs heavy and dangles against her bare limbs. If any human suffering would move your heart, this would. I turn my head away from that pleasant, sad, weeping face and wipe away my tears. Ah, sir! How many such sad cases come before me!

She is supplied with groceries and food, and turned over to Mrs. City Pastor and Miss M. in the clothing department. Mrs. City Pastor permits me to say that there was not a dollar's worth of clothing on her whole person, and assures me if our ladies could only see what she sees they would part with much that might be spared, or part with it, spared or not spared, and supply its place with new. Yet, ladies, she assures me you are doing well in the clothing department. More than *seven thousand* pieces, most of them very valuable and useful articles, have been received and distributed during the last month or six weeks. Philadelphia does not know fully the *magnitude* of our work, nor the pressing wants of those for whom we plead. I could fill columns of your paper daily with facts similar to the above.

I should have said that this case was visited and the statements made found to be correct.

Last night near 10 o'clock, Mrs. C. P. and Miss M. are off with bundles of clothing and provisions to a respectable poor young wife who was literally weak with hunger and in an extremely delicate situation. Oh, sir! no wonder I write, even after midnight, no wonder I appeal, no wonder I appear (in print) so often before the public.

Do not, I plead with you, my fellow-citizens, compel us to turn away the naked without clothing, the cold without fuel, the hungry without food.

Send contributions to Rev. William McIlwee, No. 1341 Lombard street, "City Pastor."

FALSE MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.—An Act to punish the writing and publication of false marriage announcements in this city has been read before the Legislature at Harrisburg, and its provisions are as follows:—"That if any person or persons shall wilfully write and cause to be published, or assist in procuring the writing and publication of any false notice, advertisement, or announcement in any newspaper published in the city of Philadelphia, of any pretended marriage between parties where such marriage shall not have taken place, such person or persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to an imprisonment not exceeding one year, and to pay a fine not exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars, or either in the discretion of the court, and shall likewise be liable to an action at law at the suit of the parties injured: *Provided*, That the proprietors, editors, publishers, or employes of such newspaper shall not be liable to the pains and penalties of this act, except upon positive proof of knowingly and wilfully making such false publication."

A DESERVING CASE FOR PATRIOTIC CHARITY.—We have received the communication which we publish below from a correspondent who is personally known to us, and for the reliability of whose statements we can vouch:—

EDITOR OF EVENING TELEGRAPH:—"Inasmuch as ye do it to one of the least of these, ye do it unto me." We earnestly appeal to the charitable in behalf of the case of a young soldier, dying of consumption caused by exposure in fighting for our beloved Union. He has a wife only seventeen, without father or mother. His pay is all spent, and she has sold all her best clothing to provide him little comforts in their humble home. Will not some who are able send a *little* to soothe the dying hours of another martyr? We applied for them to the City Pastor, but, sad to say, *his treasury is empty.*

Should any of our readers desire to aid a truly deserving case, their contributions for a "Dying Soldier," sent to the editor of this paper, will be acknowledged through its columns and delivered into the hands of the needy sufferer.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—About 6 o'clock last evening a couple of burglars broke open the office doors of the Circus, and carried off a small hand-safe, about two feet long and eighteen inches wide, containing $1120 in good money, and $195 in counterfeit notes. The safe was found broken open and stripped of its contents about 6 o'clock this morning, in a yard at Sixth and Thompson streets, having been thrown over the fence. The books, papers, and tickets were scattered around promiscuously. The only clue the police have to the perpetrators of the deed, is that two men, one rather tall and his comrade unusually small, were seen carrying the safe down Tenth street.

CHARGED WITH BEING PICKPOCKETS.—Henry Duncan and Charles Holliman were arrested in a church at Eighteenth and Chesnut streets last night, during the progress of a meeting, upon the charge of being pickpockets and after no good. They were held for a further hearing by Alderman Tunison.

FATAL RESULT.—The lad Hogg, residing with his parents at Twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets, who was seriously burned yesterday morning, by his clothes taking fire from the stove, has died from the effects of his injuries.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Seven persons were arrested yesterday in a tavern at No. 709 South Front street, upon the charge of being concerned in the robbery of a soldier. The latter went into the place and pulled out $200, which he laid on the counter. Turning his back for a moment, the money disappeared, and all in the place were accordingly arrested. They were held for a further hearing by Alderman Toland.

ADVICE TO PARENTS —

A moral that's both true and sweet—
And many people find it so—
Will in these final letters show,
And give our verse a charm complete.
Your boys, well-dressed, look better still,
And draw forth a delighted "A-w-h!"
From lips of their admiring ma,
While after them their schoolmates call,
"See those fine suits, from Tower Hall!"

We have by far the largest stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia. Our prices are guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

WELCOME HOME.

Respectfully Dedicated to the 112th and 198th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Let us welcome the warriors who now have returned,
With faces all bronzed and with laurels well earned;
And in memory dear we should all cherish those
Who have fought for their country and beat back its foes.

At last they've returned—and we welcome at last
The battle-scarred warriors who stood by us fast,
Who bravely endured, and with unsurpassed might
Fought so well for the cause of their country and right.

And now every place which once gladdened their eyes,
Or rendezvous which in years passed they did prize,
Should shed forth its charms and its splendor anew,
And in joyfulness welcome our "brave boys in blue."

Now the worn suit of blue in which death they've defied
They can lay by with honor, and speak of with pride,
And soon to their country all citizens true
Can in garments of fashion attire anew.

And that all may be dressed at a moderate price,
We will venture to offer a "word of advice,"
And say to the soldiers returned from the war,
Style, fashion, and cheapness combine at the "STAR"

But beware of the runners by clothing stores seat,
Who get for their services fifty per cent.;
For on no condition would the "STAR" such employ,
Or by any low trickery soldiers decoy.

Beware of runners! who receive from 25 to 50 per cent. for their services in decoying soldiers, but come to the Star, where low prices and fair treatment await you. To satisfy yourselves of the truth of this statement, soldiers are requested to make inquiry of their friends and acquaintances in the city.

STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
LOW PRICES AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF THE "STAR,"
PERRY & Co.

"HOW DOES your newly purchased horse answer?" "I really don't know, for I have never asked him questions." If we were asked the question as to where the best Family Coal could be obtained, we would unhesitatingly answer at W. W. Alter's popular depot, No. 957 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Alter is now selling large nut at $8 00, and stove and range size for $9 00 per ton This is certainly as low as it can be bought in any section of the city. Orders may also be left at Sixth and Spring Garden streets

GREAT ADVANTAGES are offered to the citizens of Philadelphia by the opening of the Market Street Tea House for the sale of Teas and Coffee exclusively, on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Market. The house is conveniently located in the central part of the city, opposite the principal markets, and conducted by Messrs. Boyd & Co., gentlemen whose experience enables them to secure the best goods in the market, which they offer at the lowest market prices

We solicit for them the liberal patronage of our readers.

HOW HAPPY would the girls have been,
Who used to stitch, and weave, and spin,
If, in their day, they could have seen
The beauties of the Florence.

The most perfect the most reliable; therefore the cheapest Sewing-machine in the world. For sale at No. 630 Chesnut street No charge for instruction, whether you purchase or not

WINTER CLOTHING at reduced prices, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

THE TRAPPINGS.—We call especial attention to the card of Messrs. Pitkin & Co., in another column. These gentlemen are engaged in the Saddle and Harness business, at No 339 North Front street, and as they are now repairing a large lot of old Government stock, it is only necessary for us to say, that their establishment is the place to get great bargains. Go and see these gentlemen.

BARNUM, in his *expose* of modern humbugs, will, it is understood, apply the lash to the counterfeiters of foreign perfumes in this country. They are fair game, but of small account, as Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the great floral extract of the day, is rapidly driving their trash out of the trade. Sold everywhere.

THOSE WHO overtax the voice in singing or public speaking will find *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* exceedingly useful, enabling them to endure more than ordinary exertion with comparative ease, while they render articulation clear. For Throat Diseases and Coughs the Troches are of service.

NO MATTER whether poor or rich,
Your fingers were not made to stitch,
When you can buy a Florence, which
Will cost so little money.
No family can afford to be without a Florence.
The best Sewing-machine in the world

ALL BOOKS are sold at usual rates, at the Evans Gift Book Store No 628 Chesnut street, and a gift worth from 50 cents to $100 bestowed upon each purchaser of a book.

WE WOULD direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. J. C. Strawbridge & Co. They will open this day five cases new style spring calicoes of best makes, at 23 cents per yard; also a large lot of wide chintzes at 25 cents.

WE ADVISE all our readers to call at the Evans Gift Book Store, No 628 Chesnut street. Books are sold as cheap as in any other establishment, and a valuable gift presented with each book purchased.

PERSONS WISHING to contribute to the sale of Oil Paintings to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Wednesday evening, February 7th, must have their paintings in store on or before Saturday next, 3d inst. B. SCOTT, JR.

HOW HAPPY is the household where
Industrious habits banish care;
Where all the clothes the children wear
Are made upon the Florence.
The very best Sewing-machine in the world.

WE ARE glad to know that the Evans Gift Book Store is permanently established at No 628 Chesnut street. Costly gifts are given to all customers.

RUPTURE professionally treated, and correct trusses applied, by U. B. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; ladies' department first door below. A full line of mechanical remedies and supports.

THE EVANS Gift Book Store is now permanently established in our city, at No 628 Chesnut street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B. Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

BUMM—SHEAK.—On the 30th ultimo, by Rev. J. H Kennard Mr. PETER J. BUMM to Miss ROUELIA SHEAK, both of this city.

SHAFFER—SHAFFER.—On the 9th of January, 1866 at the Parsonage of Putnam M. E. Chapel, No. 2219 Lombard street, by the Rev. John J. Jones, Mr. WILLIAM GEORGE SHAFFER, of Baltimore county, Md. to Miss ELIZA ANN SHAFFER, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BALL.—On the 1st instant, WILLIAM BALL, son of Israel R. and the late Mary Ball, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Interrity Lodge, No. 187, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 1232 S. Sixth street, above Wharton street, on Monday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 1½ o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

FAIR.—On the 1st instant, JOHN FAIR, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1911 Locust street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Macupenah Cemetery. **

FENTON—On the 1st inst., Mr. JOHN FENTON, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Ellen Fenton, No. 1406 S. Seventh street, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

GRIM.—After a lingering illness, on the 1st instant, JOHN S., son of Mr. Peter and Mary Ann Grim, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Camanche Tribe, No. 52, I. M. P. O. O. R. M., also Jackson Circle, No 25 B. U. H. F. U. of A., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 2436 Frankford road, above Huntingdon street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery Vault.

HAMILTON.—On the 30th ultimo, Mr. HANSE HAMILTON, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Girard Mark Lodge, A. Y. M., Meridian Sun Lodge, No 168, A. Y. M., and Philadelphia Lodge, No. 13, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 9al S. Fourth street, above Carpenter, on Sunday afternoon, February 4 1866 at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

LOUDERBACK.—Suddenly, on the 31st ultimo, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. ISABELLA LOUDERBACK, relict of the late James Louderback.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 542 Redwood street, below Federal, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MCCLENAGHAN.—On Wednesday, January 31, at 7:10 P. M., Miss JOSEPHINE MCCLENAGHAN, aged 19 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs Dawson, No. 1027 Olive street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock To proceed to the Levering Cemetery, Roxborough, Pa

MEARS.—On Thursday night, February 1, at Moorestown, Twenty-second Ward, GEORGE DEB. MEARS, in the 26th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

MURPHY.—On the 31st ultimo, LIZZIE daughter of George and Cornelia Murphy, and granddaughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Clothier, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandparents, No 1115 Hanover street, Eighteenth Ward, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—In Camden, on the 31st ultimo CATHARINE, relict of the late Robert P. Smith, in the 66th year of her age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Captain Smith G. Moore, No 420 Kaighn's Point avenue, Camden, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WOODWARD.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. SARAH K. WOODWARD, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1214 Hancock street, on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. To proceed to North Pennsylvania Depot, thence to Souder's Station, Franconia, Montgomery county.

EVERY OWNER OR OPERATOR OF A Sewing Machine should buy one of the Spring Scissors and Ripping Knife combined, just invented. Call and see them at TRUMAN & SHAW'S No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

THE BRACKET BED CASTER, FROM THE large size of its wheels, is adapted for use upon Photograph Screens, Movable Blackboards or very heavy Bedsteads. A variety of other Casters for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

THIS IS A NEW ARTICLE AND USEFUL to any one who has to measure and pour out liquids into narrow-necked vessels, viz.:—Dunmer's Graduated Measure and Funnel combined. It indicates from a gill to a quart. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12tf

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING—SKATING.

SKATING BY MOONLIGHT ON THE

PHILADELPHIA

SKATING PARK,

THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.

WITH ALL THE ATTRACTIONS AND ADVANTAGES PECULIAR TO THIS PARK.

There was SPLENDID SKATING on this Park ALL of YESTERDAY and LAST NIGHT, which can ONLY be produced such mild weather as this by

OUR PATENT ICE PLANE.

SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS

Twenty-five Cents Each,

To be had at entrance. 1t*

SKATING! SKATING!!

SKATING BY MOONLIGHT THIS EVENING,
SKATING BY MOONLIGHT THIS EVENING,
AT UNION PARKS,
FOURTH AND DIAMOND STREETS.

The EAST PARK has not been Skated upon until to-day.

THE ICE is in SUPERBLY EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Come and see the accomplished and expert Lady Skaters of Philadelphia THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING.

Look out for the GRAND MASQUERADE AND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL to come off soon.

Full particulars in future notices 1t

SKATING,
SKATING,
SKATING.
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.
GOOD ICE [1t
ALL DAY AND EVENING.

SKATING TO-DAY! SKATING TO-DAY!
AND BY MOONLIGHT THIS EVENING.
NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
TWENTY-FIRST Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.
SPLENDID SKATING. ICE IN PERFECT CONDITION. NO ICE IN ATTENDANCE.
TAKE RIDGE AVENUE CARS. 1t*

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.
1 17 4p

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL. 2 2 1y

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,
123 mth 5m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner Stains and spots removed from garments without being tipped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style 1 29 mw3m

WANTS

AN ORGANIST, AND A YOUNG LADY with a very superior contralto voice, would like situations in a Church Choir. Episcopal preferred. Address, MUSICA SACRA, 2 22t* "Press" Office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESWOMAN, in a large Retail Cloak Store. One thoroughly competent can obtain a permanent situation at a good salary. All communications strictly confidential. Address J. E. B., at this office. 2 22t*

WANTED—GOLD, SILVER, DIMES, HALF-Dimes, Spanish Quarters, and Coinsound Interest Notes at highest premium. Peanles and Postage Currency at best rates. J. W. DERICKSON, No. 21 South Third street. 1t*

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A gentleman and family in a private boarding house in a central part of the city. Address, stating terms etc., Box No. 101, Philadelphia Post Office. 1 31 6t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—A DESIRABLE FURNISHED House for ten months. No. 1008 Walnut street. Apply No. 16 S. THIRD Street. 2 2 3t

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and MARKET STS.
PHILADELPHIA. 11 4mwfm

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
TARTAN GOODS,
SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Spain.

From the Tribune.

The latest accounts from Spain, which are to January 17, leave but little doubt that General Prim had not met with that support on which he relied for the success of his enterprise. Still, the restoration of tranquillity was not yet so complete as the official despatches of the Government day by day announced. Even at the date of our latest advices (January 17), a Madrid telegram announces that "some armed men had appeared in the vicinity of Reus, in Catalonia," and that "the movements of the troops in that province continue."

It is announced that the Prime Minister has instructed the Generals who are pursuing Prim not to capture the latter, but to drive him into Portugal. The report, which seems to be well founded, gave rise to the strangest rumors. The Queen was said to be in sympathy with Prim, and to refuse to sign his deposition from his dignity as Senator. It is hardly necessary to state that all rumors of this kind are entirely untrustworthy

The Portuguese Legislature do not like the project of an Iberian kingdom, to be composed of a union between Portugal and Spain—a project which is entertained by many Spanish Liberals, and is believed to count also Prim among its supporters. On January 8, the Chamber of Representatives unanimously protested against the scheme.

The Basis for a Friendly Settlement with England.

From the Times.

The report on reciprocity which has just emanated from the Treasury Department, and of which we had a very imperfect synopsis by telegraph, is a paper of far broader scope than we had anticipated. Instead of being merely a digest of former treaties, or a summary of the mutual benefits accruing from the Convention of 1854, we find that the report of Mr. McCulloch's agent takes a survey of the whole domain of international policy.

In helping us to a clear estimate of the trade of the adjacent British Colonies, Mr. Derby boldly seizes the occasion to suggest that any new commercial compact with the neighboring provinces might well be utilized to bring to a friendly settlement the claims of the United States against Great Britain for her violation of her obligations as a neutral power during the war. "It," says Mr. McCulloch's agent, "Great Britain desires to propitiate this country alter all that has occurred, would it not be her true policy to cede to us a portion of her remote territories, valuable to us, but of little value to her?"

In more specific terms, Mr. Derby suggests the cession to the United States of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. These colonies, he points out, are settled in great part by Americans, and while they are too remote from England to be of any practical account to her, they would form useful and ultimately profitable adjuncts to our Pacific States. By the surrender of her sovereignty over those portions of her dependencies on the Pacific which lie within the temperate zone, it is assumed that England might find a solution of the question of the *Alabama* and other claims, "preferable to a specie payment, or reprisals for the ravages of her cruisers." There is doubtless something in this ingenious conception. If it has a weak side, let us suggest that it lies in the fact that the proposed Atlantic Confederation of Colonies is intended ultimately to include within it both British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, and that to this end a conditional sale of the whole of the Hudson Bay Company's territories to Canada was concluded in England less than a year ago. It may be, however, that the delegates now in Washington are empowered to treat for the surrender suggested by Mr. Derby, and that, as a consideration for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, we are not only to get the entire Island of San Juan, which has caused so much trouble, but two additional colonies and a thousand odd miles of additional coast on the Pacific. The precedent for such a surrender, on commercial grounds, Mr. Derby finds in the advice just tendered by England to Austria, to give up Venice as the best means of reducing the standing armies of Europe, and of promoting international trade.

Were Mr. Derby's report not conceived in the most friendly spirit towards those who seek for a continuance of the treaty, it would be unfair to attach so much importance to his proposal to readjust the balance of power on this continent. But, inasmuch as he puts in a good word for the provinces and for provincial commerce as often as he offers one in behalf of his own country, it may be assumed that he has some knowledge of what would prove an acceptable basis of compromise. Indeed, he declares that "most of the views taken in this report have been confirmed since it was written, by a conference with some of the most able and influential men in the provinces." These influential men, Mr. Derby subsequently indicates to be none other than Ministers of Canada.

His outline of a system of commercial legislation, which shall be common to the United States, moreover indicates that he has confidence in the desire of the Provincial Delegates to make a very material surrender of the privilege they have heretofore enjoyed in the making of their own tariffs. Through all the twelve years of this treaty, which terminates on the 17th of March, they have gone on increasing the duties on almost every article we cared to export. This enjoyment, we gather from Mr. Derby's report, they are prepared to see curtailed to a most significant extent. And if they agree, as it would appear this report contemplates, to withdraw their great staple, *lumber*, from the free list in the next convention, and have it taxed $1 per thousand, board measure, we should infer that the Provincial embassy has an unusually large discretion.

The point which will shortly come to be of most immediate interest, as these negotiations progress, will be the attitude and disposition of the British Government. We could readily believe that for her own account, England would not stand in the way of any fair bargain for ceding a certain amount of British-American territory to the United States—that is, provided we wanted to *buy*. But as long as Great Britain maintains colonies, pays for their protection, spends her money on them, sends them Governors, and performs generally the functions of an imperial power towards a dependency, we take it she will regard with some jealousy any attempt on their part to discriminate against her trade, in favor of any other nation.

When the Colonial Legislatures set about a revision of their tariffs which shall continue, or peradventure increase the duties on the great British staples, such as fine cloth, etc., and which shall, at the same time, lower or perhaps abolish the duties on the leading staples of another country, there is apt, we fear, to arise a clash of interests and conflict of authority. The question, it is true, is one for the colonists and the parent Government to settle between themselves; but we may as well take account of the difficulties which still lie in the path of reciprocity, even if this report from the Treasury is accepted by the delegates as it stands.

Ten Ugly Questions, Pertinent Even if Impertinent.

From the World.

Some years ago there was a member of the House of Representatives from (what was then a State, but what it is now nobody knows, having, according to the Stevens-Sumner doctrine, committed suicide) Tennessee, who was very much in the habit of asking questions of a character similar to the following, and refusing appropriations of public money upon very democratic notions of public economy and private integrity. That same State had, at a later day, another representative, who was also much given to such pertinent, or impertinent, inquiries. Neither Andrew Johnson nor George W. Jones are now in Congress, and Tennessee is forbidden to send other men like them. For that State, as for the foolish virgins, there is a shut door; and therefore we venture to offer in *The World* a few questions from the home of Jackson and Johnson:—

I. By what right is a frigate of the United States Navy, or a transport belonging to the War Department, employed at public expense for a pleasure trip either for the health or amusement of the person or family of a public officer who is paid a large salary?

II. Do civil officers who voyage about in Government vessels receive their salaries while travelling at public expense but not on public business?

III. Do the vessels of the navy, when used as private yachts, introduce cigars free of duty?

IV. By what authority do members of the Cabinet order "special cars" to be sent on railroad routes for the special accommodation of themselves, their families, or friends?

V. Are such "special cars" paid for? If so, by whom? If not, why not?

VI. Is it becoming or proper for Cabinet Ministers receiving large salaries, or for members of Congress receiving pay and "mileage," to accept or to solicit "free-passes" over railroads or on steamboats?

VII. If a member of Congress, or a Speaker of the House, become an itinerant lecturer, does his pay as "Speaker" or "member" continue while absent from Washington? Does he travel on his "mileage," the pay for his lectures, or on "free passes?"

VIII. How long will it be before members of Congress, or Cabinet Ministers, will expect that their "free passes" on railroad or steamboat lines include their *families* as well as themselves?

IX. When any of them travel in Government ships, are they supplied with food and liquor "free," as well as with free passage?

X. Is there any member of Congress, in either House, with courage enough, and with skirts clean enough, to dare investigate, and obtain true, full, and satisfactory answers to any or all of these questions?

Southern Claims for War Damages—A Wise Movement in Congress.

From the Herald.

The resolution of Mr. Delano, of Ohio, which was adopted by the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, involves a line of policy so essential to the salvation of the Treasury from bankruptcy and the country from a ruinous financial revulsion as to be entitled to the special commendation of every loyal citizen through the length and breadth of the land. We refer to the resolution instructing the Committee on Claims, till otherwise ordered, to reject all claims referred to them for examination from citizens of any of the States lately in rebellion growing out of the destruction or appropriation of or damage to property by the army or navy of the United States while engaged in suppressing the Rebellion.

As was remarked by Mr. Delano, there is no obligation on the part of the Government to pay for the damages by the ravages of the late war. Moreover, if it were agreed upon that loyal sufferers should be indemnified it would be impossible to draw the line between them and Rebels. On the question of loyalty every Southern loser of property by the war could give some evidence in his favor by *ex parte* affidavits. Mr. Niblack, Democrat, of Indiana, of the Committee, was under the impression that loyal citizens, as distinguished from Rebels in arms, ought to be indemnified; but, as the status of the Southern States was not yet settled, the Committee would do well to defer any action in the premises. Mr. Ward, Republican, of New York, however, speaking for the Committee, hit the nail upon the head in suggesting that the amount of these Southern losses from the war, the condition of our finances, and the difficulty of separating the loyalist from the traitor, admonished him not to open the door that might double our national debt, bring on financial ruin, and perhaps repudiation and national disgrace.

The Committee on Claims were accordingly instructed by the House—118 to 36—to reject all Southern claims for war damages till otherwise ordered. The thirty-six members voting in the negative were doubtless the Democrats of the House, who, in this matter, as in the District Negro Suffrage bill, put the interests of the country behind the tactics of their party. What care they for the Administration, the national treasury, a financial collapse and repudiation, so that they continue to build up again their old defunct Democratic party? But we would still admonish them that so long as they adhere to this old game of their Democratic party, so long they will be kept under foot. They must meet the demands of the crisis, regardless of their old party, or they will never do anything to wipe out their record of the war.

It is morally certain that national bankruptcy, repudiation, and financial and political chaos, will follow the experiment of compensating even loyal Southern men for their losses from the war. Mr. Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury under poor Pierce, and possessing a good reputation as a financier, recently, in the Senate, put down the losses of the South from the late Rebellion at the stupendous figure of ten thousand millions of dollars. This may seem incredible; but, including the Rebel expenses of the war in money, labor, and supplies; the Southern crops of cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc., of four years, neglected, wasted, burned, or captured; the white able-bodied men of the South killed and crippled; the four millions of Southern slaves set free; the plantations laid waste; the ships, steamboats, railways and rolling stock, cities, towns, villages, houses, public buildings, factories, stores, foundaries, cotton gins and presses, mills, depots, bridges, fences, forests, timber and lumber, etc., destroyed, and horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and swine swept off, together with the losses of Southern banks, corporations, and speculative investments depending on the success of Jeff. Davis, we dare say that Mr. Senator Guthrie is not far out of the way. But whether this aggregate of Southern war losses is ten thousand or five thousand millions, we cannot touch it without running the danger of being swallowed in an unfathomable abyss of bankruptcy, corruption, confusion and ruin.

Suppose we begin with the compensation of loyal Southern men—one precedent will lead to another, still widening the margin of liberality, until by the pressure Congress and the treasury, the Government and the country will be overwhelmed. A national debt of three thousand millions is as heavy a burden as we can safely carry. It must be diminished before long, or even this weight may stagger us. The House of Representatives, therefore, has acted wisely in regard to these Southern losses from the war. We cannot touch them without danger of swamping. They belong to the schedule of property destroyed without insurance. They must be postponed to a more convenient season, and take their chances for a shower of gold with Kentucky, when she will be paid for the one hundred millions of negro property lost by Secretary Seward's proclamation of the abolition of slavery.

—A French lawyer has made a bequest of $20,000 to the lunatic asylum of his town. "I earned this money," his will states, "by the patronage of those who go to law: my present gift is but a restitution."

—The Grand Jury of Lafayette county, Miss., have found a "true bill" against General A. J. Smith, U. S. A., for burning the court-house and town of Oxford in the summer of 1864—and that is probably all they will find.

—Several experiments have been made in Paris on the effects of santonic acid (an extract of the flowers of santoiina). When a dose of about ten centigrammes is taken, a kind of intoxication is produced, which causes all objects to appear yellow to the patient, and when about fifteen centigrammes are taken the same objects appear violet colored.

Religious Intelligence.

FOREIGN.

SCOTLAND.—Dr. Norman McLeod has startled the good people of Scotland by a speech before the Glasgow Presbytery on the Sabbath question. He denies the continual obligation of the Fourth Commandment, and bases the Christian Sabbath upon the authority of the Apostles, derived from our Lord, but intended, he considers, to be distinguished from the Jewish, and observed in a method adapted to Christian liberty.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN EUROPE.—We have referred heretofore, in general terms, to the Sunday School work of the American and Foreign Christian Union of this city, in Italy and Germany, but from recent reports from both these countries, we are surprised at the extent and large promise of this branch of missionary effort. In Italy twenty-five to thirty schools have been organized on the American plan, with a general conviction of their great importance as means of progress. In Berlin there are twelve Sabbath schools, with more than one hundred and fifty teachers and two thousand five hundred scholars, and as a consequence of these, many schools are forming in different parts of Germany with rapidity and success. Although the oldest school is less than two years, Dr. Schaff thinks the institution eminently fitted to awaken a new life in Germany. In Holland the work is begun, and a Sabbath School Union and a child's paper established, and in Switzerland several large schools and a child's paper have resulted from a few weeks' labor. The London Sabbath School Union, a powerful body, has offered to co-operate with the New York Christian Union, and has already done much in that direction.

DOMESTIC.

COLORADO.—Intelligence has been received of the arrival of three missionaries sent to Colorado by the American Home Missionary Society, and of the cordial reception by the people.

PENNIES COUNT.—A Women's Penny Society, in New Hampshire, reports that its receipts in sixty years amount to $63,931·57, which is about one-fourth of the whole amount contributed in the State to Home Missions.

METHODIST.—It is stated that the Methodists have now seventy-five churches in New York in good working order.

—The New England Methodist Theological Seminary has been removed from Concord, N. H., to the neighborhood of Boston.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Archbishop McCloskey has just papointed the Rev. Dr. McGlynn to the pastorship of St. Stephen's Church, in New York, made vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. Cummings. Dr. McGlynn is a native of New York, and is highly spoken of.

SALT LAKE CITY.—We noticed, some time ago, the establishment of a Congregational Church in Salt Lake City, by Rev. Mr. McLeod. Some doubts of its success were felt at first, but according to recent accounts it is gaining ground. Mr. McLeod is an able man, a fine preacher, and is winning favor daily.

CITY MISSIONS.—The New York City Mission says there are 350 churches, chapels, and missions of all kinds in the city, with accommodations for 360,000 persons. There are about 64,800 church members in all the Protestant churches, and 70,000 pupils in their Sunday Schools. There is evidently a great work to be done in the city evangelization,

CONGREGATIONAL.—At Boston, the Congregational Churches have united in earnest in exploring and supplying the religious destitutions of their vicinity.

—Rev. Mr. Carroll, of the South Church in New Haven, in a funeral sermon last Sabbath, stated that the entire amount expended by the late Gerard Hallock in the erection of that church and the support of the preaching there was $119,000.

HOME MISSION.—Deducting New England, with its 63,000 square miles, and the Middle States, with their combined area of 104,000, from the 360,000, the extent of our whole country, and we have left 2,853,000 square miles of States and Territories, more than three-fourths of which are entirely missionary ground, and much of the other fourth. This fact, with the desolations of the late war, calls for great efforts on the part of the churches to supply our own country with religious teachings.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Late Richmond (Va.) advices represent the churches as enjoying an increased attendance, and a good degree of prosperity and religious interest. Drs. Hoge, Moore, and Read have overflowing houses.

—A great revival is in progress at Wilmington, Del., particularly at the First Presbyterian Church.

—In Chicago the churches are earnestly engaged in revival services.

—Rev. Dr. Sunderland has been heartily welcomed back to his church in Washington after his Paris mission.

BAPTIST.—A lady missionary in St. Louis, sustained by three gentlemen, at a salary of $500 a year, has made in the last eleven months 2968 visits, conversed with 783 persons on religion, given a large number of bibles, testaments, etc., and gathered many children into Sunday Schools.

—The Philadelphia Baptist Association has appointed a committee to devise a plan for the establishment of a "Baptist Home," where Baptist ministers and their widows, and, so far as consistent, members of Baptist churches generally, may find a home when overtaken with poverty, age, and sickness.

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—Miss Charlotte Thompson is at the Mobile theatre.

—Max's "arms" do not to profit him much in Mexico—why not try his legs?

—The number of persons who died in Providence, R. I., during the past year, aged seventy years and upwards was 118.

—The *Hartford Daily Courant*, with the present year, enters upon the one hundred and second year of its uninterrupted publication.

—A ship captain was recently discharged from his commission in Liverpool for being drunk 110 successive days.

—John Van Buren called to see the President on Tuesday, and was afterwards on the floor of the Senate.

—It is rumored at Detroit that General Carl Schurz will be the editor of the *Post*, the new Republican paper about being started in that city.

—The principal advantage of the underground railway in London is that the traveller may ride as far for two cents in ten minutes as above ground he can ride for twelve cents in an hour.

—The engagement of Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, with the present hereditary Grand Duke of Russia is now regarded in Germany as a settled thing, though not yet officially announced.

—The debt of the city of Newark, New Jersey, is $2,634,108. The statement of the receipts and disbursements of the city for the year 1865, shows that the amount already exceeded in excess of the receipts is $34,658. The heaviest expenditure for the year was for public schools ($70,000); the interest account absorbed $62,857, while the cost of maintaining the Police Department amounted to $52,224. The expenditures of every department except four exceeded the appropriation made at the beginning of the year.

—Indiana has long enjoyed the reputation of being the State in which restive partners under the matrimonial yoke can more easily become twain than in any other part of the republic. She must now yield the palm to Oregon, where the outgivings of "an uneasy civilization" are less trammelled by law, usage, and custom than elsewhere; all of which may be seen in the following "decree of divorce" granted by an indulgent spouse to her beloved husband, at Umatilla, Oregon:—

"Know all men by these presents, that I hereby give, grant, and bequeath unto my beloved husband, Proudhon St Felix, a full and free divorce from the bonds of matrimony, granting and bequeathing unto him, my beloved husband, all the happiness he can get. Witness my hand and seal this 8th day of September, A. D. 1865. This divorce is granted for a little rat-colored mule, which he gives to me.

her
"MARY ST. ✕ FELIX."
mark.

The above is a veritable document.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITors, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance on the Third FRIDAY in February next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1865.
Dec. 20. Jane E. Mason, Executrix of WILLIAM MASON, deceased.
" 30. James Bell and Robert M. Logan, Executors of ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased.
" 30. Thomas C. Nesbitt, Administrator of WILLIAM R. NESBITT, deceased.

1866.
Jan. 2. Ellen Barron, et al., Executors, of GEORGE BARRON, deceased.
" 3. Hannah Budders, Guardian of JOHN M. HUDDERS, late a minor.
" 3. William Simon, Administrator of HENRY SIMON, deceased.
" 5. James Gillespie, Administratrix of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased.
" 5. James T. Black, Executor of THOMPSON BLACK, deceased.
" 6. Simon Arnold and S. Dettlebach, Administrators of PHILIP ARNOLD, deceased.
" 6. George Hornbeck, Executor of HANNAH WILLIARD, deceased.
" 6. John McArthur, Jr., Executor of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased.
" 6. William Yorke and William Lippincott, Executors of PETER H. YORKE, deceased.
" 8. William Purves, Administrator of SARAH DOURE, deceased.
" 9. Thomas E. McGiveran, Jr., Administrator of THOMAS McGIVERAN, deceased.
" 10. George W. Dedrick, Guardian of ELIZABETH ANDREW JR., and WILLIAM B. MOTT, minor children of WILLIAM B. MOTT, deceased.
" 11. Henry S. Hagert, Trustee of MICHAEL D. HARRIGAN, deceased
" 12. Bernard Rafferty, Guardian of DANIEL CAHILL and MARY CAHILL, late minors.
" 13. John Wilcock, Executor of DANIEL WILCOCK, deceased.
" 13. Redman Cooper, Administrator of ANN CARLISLE, deceased.
" 13. Daniel M. Fox and Alexander Leimer, Jr., Executors of ALEXANDER LEIMER, Sr., deceased.
" 15. Harriet and Elizabeth Easby, Executrices of JOHN EASBY, deceased.
" 15. Henry Moore, Executor of REBECCA BRYSON, deceased.
" 15. F. B. Fontaines, Executor of MARGARET CROUSILLAT, deceased.
" 16. Thomas Fobes, et al., Executors of GEORGE W. FOBES, deceased
" 16. Adolph E. Borie, Administrator c. t. a. of SUSAN GUIBERT, deceased.
" 17. Charles W. Harrison, Executor and Trustee of CHARLES F. PUPFELD, deceased.
" 18. Joseph A. Hall, Administrator of WILLIAM P. HALL, deceased.
" 18. Robert D. Morris and Edward Armstrong, Executors of AGNES C. HOPE, deceased.
" 18. Philip Conway, Executor of JOHN McCARLON, deceased.
" 19. G. Roberts Smith, Executor of BENJAMIN GERHARD deceased
" 19. G. Roberts Smith and H. Dupont, Trustees of BENJAMIN GERHARD, deceased.
" 19. Robert C. Davis Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN L. SMITH, deceased.
" 20. William J. Kelly, Administrator of EVANS BRINTON, deceased.
" 20. Robert McFarland, Administrator of HUGH MURPHY, deceased
" 22. Isaac Craft, Administrator of MARY M. WORTHINGTON deceased.
" 23. John L. Foulke, Guardian of CHARLES L. FOULKE, a minor, deceased
" 24. Joseph W. Sharp, et al., Trustees for BENJAMIN SHARP
" 24. Samuel Field and Robert Patterson Executors of MARGARET DAVIS deceased
" 24. William K. Fry, Executor of FREDERICK S. AXE, deceased.
" 25. Daniel O. Bitner, Guardian of ANNA MARIA COX late a minor.
" 25. Samuel Wagner and Tobias Wagner, Executors and Trustees of SUSAN BYRILY, deceased.
" 25. Samuel A. Bispham and Charles Koons, Administrators of ISAAC KOONS, deceased.
" 25. William M. Davis, et al., Executors of JACOB DAVIS, deceased.

FREDERICK M. ADAMS,
1 26 f 4t Register.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Deceased.—Letters Testamentary upon the said estate having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to

GEORGE J. RICHARDSON,
No. 1539 Pine Street.
JOHN B. ORR,
No. 1430 Spruce Street
THOMAS WEBSTER,
No. 1434 Pine Street.
THOMAS SPARKS,
No. 121 Walnut Street.
RICHARD SMETHURST,
1 30 6t No. 250 S. Fourth Street

CHEAP—ONLY TEN CENTS FOR ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS FOR COAL OIL LAMPS,

Patented October 25 1865.

CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.

Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.

TEN CENTS ONLY FOR CAPEWELL & CO'S PATENT Wind-Guard and Air Heater for Oil Lamps.

If you wish to save oil use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.

Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking

CAPEWELL & CO'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp. Try one—they cost but ten cents.

Great inducements offered to agents.

Sold Wholesale only by

J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.,
Flint Glass Manufacturers, Westville, N. J.
Office, Northwest corner of SECOND and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS

Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of Twenty five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.

J. B. CAPEWELL & CO. Patentees,
1 22 1m No. 213 RACE Street. Phila'a,

G. C. REUKAUFF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS
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PHILADELPHIA.

PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.

OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 64m

PATENT WIRE WORK,
FOR RAILING, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SON,
1 18 1m No. 11 N. SIXTH STREET

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MERCHANT PIPES,
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We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND."
1 15 3m

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at
No 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABIN.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.

THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
[Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 17 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—
Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.
KANGAROO Wednesday, January 31.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, February 3.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London, $95 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris,...165 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., etc., at moderate rates.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin, $80 00; Steerage $35 00; payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G DALE, Agent.
1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

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M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
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PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
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STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S
New Patent Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
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MATCHES AND BLACKING,
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BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids Wigs Toupees Bandeaux, Bapillons, Rouleaux, Tondues, Frises Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.
11 3m No. 569 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street. Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

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I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
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PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
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PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. etc.

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1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to his charge for repairs
Captains or Agents ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT.
Kensington Screw Dock.
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

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PHILADELPHIA MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71		$97,000 00
125 000	" 6 " '81		128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes		194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		90 556
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		55 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan		112 812 50
20.000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage 6S Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
15,000	500 Shares Stock German-town Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		5 580 00
5 000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		2,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call		40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		13 800 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property		170,700 0
$1,630,850	Par. Market value		$996 500 00
	Real Estate		20,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made		121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		49 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value		2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer	678 48	
			56,635 37
			$1 253 630 18

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Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following cases have been argued before the United States Supreme Court, Chief Justice Chase presiding:—

Evasion of the Revenue Laws—The Market Value of Champagnes at Rheims—A Lesson to Manufacturers.

The United States vs. One Hundred and Twenty-five Baskets Champagne, Marked "V. C.," and Five Hundred do., Marked "E. C.," and One Other Case.—These were cases of alleged violation of the revenue laws, argued together, involving upwards of one thousand baskets of champagne.

On the 20th of April, 1864, the Collector of the port of San Francisco seized the property in question at that port, on land, as being forfeited to the United States for a violation or an attempt to evade the revenue laws by undervaluation.

The statute provides that merchandise intended for any port of the United States, from any foreign country, by the manufacturer, must be invoiced, if subject to ad valorem duty, at its actual value at the time and place when and where the same was manufactured; and it is alleged that the champagne seized was invoiced much below that value by the manufacturer at Rheims, France; that the necessary declaration being made, and the Consular certificate of value obtained, it was imported and entered at the Custom House in San Francisco upon such false invoice. The property is claimed by Eugene Clicquot, a familiar name on the wine list.

Upon the trial in the District Court of California a decree of condemnation was entered, from which appeal was taken to the Circuit, where the judgment below was affirmed. Appeal was then taken to this Court, where it was argued upon exceptions taken to the ruling below by claimants, they claiming that in order to justify condemnation it must be shown that the invoice was *knowingly* made below the market value at Rheims; that there was no local market for champagne at that place, and that it had been therefore invoiced at the cost of manufacture, honestly and in good faith, and without intention to defraud the Government. Under such circumstances the invoice was properly made, and there could be no fair presumption that it was otherwise.

The Government takes the ground that the plea of the claimants is a mere evasion; that the champagne should have been invoiced at the price charged the purchaser; that the purchase was at Rheims, and as a consequence there was a market there sufficient to determine the value of the wines; that its value was the price paid by the importer at Rheims.

D. B. Eaton for claimants; James Speed, Attorney-General, and Delos Lake, Esq., for the Government.

Prize—The Bermuda Case—Actual Destination and Enemy Control as Determining the Character of a Voyage—Blockade.

The United States vs. The Steamship Bermuda, her Claimant and a portion of her Cargo.—In this case Edwin Haight, a British subject, was claimant of the steamship, and Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, were among the claimants of the cargo. The *Bermuda*, alleged to be a British owned and registered steamer, unarmed, on a voyage from Bermuda to Nassau, on the 27th of April, 1862, was captured by the United States steamer *Mercedita*, while cruising in the vicinity of Abaco.

When captured she was close on the eastern coast of Great Abaco Island, an English colony, and within sight of land, and the range of the Abaco light, about four and a-quarter miles from shore. She was flying the British flag at the time of her capture, and her colors were not hauled down, as alleged, until she was taken twenty or thirty miles further out to sea. She was taken to the port of Philadelphia, and there libeled and subsequently condemned, as to the ship and that portion of her cargo consisting of munitions of war.

Upon the trial it was shown that at the time of the capture her master destroyed a portion of the ship's papers. In entering this decree the Court said "that the destination, immediate or ultimate, of the vessel's cargo, was a hostile port, whether it was to have been transported to such port from Nassau, in the *Bermuda*, or by transshipment or landing and reshipment, might have been determined by orders receivable there, or by orders which were among the papers destroyed at the time of the capture; or, in the absence of instructions, may have been discretionary with her navigator; that she was, at the time of capture, navigated under instructions received at Bermuda from residents of the hostile port of destination, and that they or their agents had control and regulation of her ulterior movements, is unquestionable. This renders the immediate destination of such parts of the cargo as consist of munitions of war less important than it otherwise might have been. Judgment as to these articles may be pronounced independently of any question of their hostile ownership. Even if the immediate destination was not absolutely hostile, it was controlled by hostile persons, whose purpose clearly was that it should reach a hostile port."

From the decree of condemnation appeal was taken to this Court, no decree yet having been made in respect to the balance of the cargo—that portion not contraband of war.

The claimants insist in support of their appeal that—

1. The *Bermuda* was not liable to capture, if at the time she was on a voyage from the port of Bermuda, a neutral port, to Nassau, another neutral port, and was a British vessel, owned by a British subject. In order to render her so liable, under these circumstances, she must have been actually on a voyage to Charleston or some other blockaded port of the Southern States, with an intent to run the blockade.

2. There can be no legal blockade by a belligerent of any other than a hostile port. There can be none of a neutral port, and the *Bermuda* was, therefore, at perfect liberty to navigate to and fro from the British West India Islands, so far as the blockade was concerned, unless she was actually on a voyage to a blockaded port of our country.

3. There can be no proper legal assertion of a continued voyage, of which Nassau was but an intermediate port, unless the evidence shows that the *Bermuda* was on her way to a blockaded port via Nassau.

4. That from a legal construction of all the evidence in the cause, the voyage of the *Bermuda* was not intended to violate any blockade.

5. British merchants, as neutrals in our late war, had a perfect right to trade, even in military stores, between their own ports, and to sell at one of them, even to an enemy of the United States, goods of all sorts, although with a knowledge that the purchaser bought them with a view of employing them afterwards out of the neutral territory in a war against us. A neutral may sell in his own territory to either belligerent, munitions of war, the only exception, so far as England and America are concerned, being a prohibition against fitting out vessels of war, or warlike expeditions in the neutral country against one of the belligerents.

6. The question of contraband of war cannot arise with respect to any portion of the *Bermuda's* cargo, unless she was on a voyage to a blockaded port. If it was the intention to store the *Bermuda's* cargo at Nassau, and that the voyage of the *Bermuda* should terminate at that place, except as regarded her return to England, no question of contraband can arise in the cause.

7. The control of the Charleston firm over the voyage did not clothe them with any ownership, even in a prize court. Their control must be treated as confined to a direction of the ship within the limits of her prescribed voyage, and if that voyage did not include a trip to any blockaded port, or to any port of the enemies of the United States, it cannot affect injuriously the neutral owners.

8. Any sale under power of attorney to Mr. Haight, a claimant, not accompanied with an interest, must have been for the use of the principal, and all moneys received under it must be the funds of the principal.

9. Spoliation of papers is cause of condemnation only as against the party committing it if interested in the vessel or cargo, and cannot affect the rights of the parties not committing it, nor interested in the act, where either circumstance is clear.

10. There is no proof of spoliation being authorized by Mr. Haight, or that it conduced to his benefit as owner of the ship, nor is there any evidence of the spoliation of any documents properly considered as proprietary.

11. The capture was unjustifiable, because it was made within a space embraced by a line drawn due south from the nearest headland on the Island of Abaco, above the place of capture; because it was made, not on the open sea, but in waters constituting channels between Islands belonging to Great Britain, a neutral power, and because it was made before actual search, and under a general authority to seize certain vessels wherever found.

12. The claimant, Mr. Haight, as a subject of neutral power, has a right to rely in the present case upon the violation of the neutral rights of his own Government, even although that Government may have delayed or postponed the assertion of those rights. He may seek redress in our prize courts, and if he fails to obtain it there, although entitled to it, his own Government may, at a future day, herself claim the redress. It is claimant's duty, in the first instance, to seek redress in our prize courts.

13. A subject of a foreign and neutral power, whose property is captured, has a perfect right, in the courts of the captor, to claim the restitution of his property on grounds of territorial immunity, without any intervention on the part of his Government. He may claim the intervention of his Government, which may withhold or afford it at its own discretion, without affecting the legal validity of the judicial claim. The owner may on this ground avail himself of the immunity given by the place of capture, within gunshot of Abaco, and within the narrow seas of the Providence channel.

The United States submit that the decree was correct on the following grounds:—

1. That the vessel was, when captured, actually owned by enemies.

2. If not then actually owned by enemies, she was so entirely possessed, controlled, and managed by enemies for the purpose of their own commerce, and so exclusively engaged in that commerce as to have forfeited her neutral character, and assumed a hostile character, which subjected her to condemnation as prize of war.

3. She was proceeding, when captured, with a cargo certainly destined for a blockaded port, on a voyage which had for its purpose a delivery of that cargo at such port, either by herself or by transshipment at Nassau, to some other vessel, which could more safely run the blockade.

4. That part of the cargo condemned was liable to confiscation as enemy's property, having been, when captured, in actual enemy ownership, possession, and control.

5. That part of the cargo was contraband of war, shipped for the purpose of reaching a hostile port of destination, and when captured it was proceeding to that destination in the possession and under the orders and control of enemies resident thereat (the Charleston branch of the Liverpool firm who appear as claimants). This subjected it to confiscation, whether it was to have been carried to that destination in the *Bermuda*, or to have been unloaded or transshipped at Nassau. These facts, with their attendant aggravations, also subject the vessel, which was owned or possessed, controlled and directed by the same enemies, to condemnation.

6. That part of the cargo was also condemnable because it was proceeding, when captured, with intent to enter a blockaded port.

7. The destruction of a part of the ship's papers by the master, under the instructions of his employers, who had actual control and direction, if they were not the owners of the vessel and cargo, is, under all the circumstances, a presumption, first, of hostile character; second, of destination to a blockaded port; and third, of destination of a contraband cargo for enemy's use, and justifies the denial of further proof, so that condemnation on any or all of these ground necessarily follows.

8. The *Bermuda* was good prize when captured, because she was taken on the voyage next succeeding that in which she had broken the blockade of the port of Savannah.

G. M. Wharton and William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, for claimants; James Speed, Attorney-General, and Titian J. Coffee, Esq., for Government.

ICEBERGS.

Their Origin and Formation—Lecture by Dr. Hayes, the Arctic Explorer.

A very interesting lecture was delivered by Dr. Hayes, the eminent Arctic explorer, at Cooper Institute, New York, on Tuesday evening, by invitation of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art. A large and appreciative audience was present.

Dr. Hayes commenced by referring to the difference between the ancient and modern ideas of the Hyperborean regions, and then said that in July, 1860, an expedition set out from the United States to complete the explorations begun by Dr. Kane. This expedition comprised one little schooner of 130 tons burden and fourteen persons, who acknowledged me as their commander. The expedition reached the Greenland coast early in August, and halting to obtain dogs for sledge-travelling and a stock of furs, entered the ice and reached Smith's Sound in September, where it wintered in lat. 78 deg. 17 min., at a harbor which I named Port Foulke. The long dark winter commencing in October, terminated in March, when our explorations commenced, and before the close of the season they were pushed with dog sledges, travelling over the frozen sea, to latitude 82 degrees 45 minutes, within four hundred and fifty miles of the North Pole. The point of our exploration reached, the most northern known land on the globe was opportunely named Cape Union, and we brought home some more evidence of the existence of the much-talked-of Polar Sea. Being liberated by the breaking up of the ice in the month of July, after ten months' imprisonment, we made still further attempts to penetrate through the ice-fields to the northward, but, after nearly losing our vessel, we were compelled to give up the project and return to this country. The English are preparing to reap the rewards of our explorations, an expedition to Smith's Sound being in contemplation.

After this statement of the object of the expedition, and the course taken, Dr. Hayes said he would divide his lecture into two heads—first, giving a general description of the size, form, and appearance of the icebergs; and secondly, his theory of their growth and origin.

It was not, he said, until we had reached the Arctic Circle, and found ourselves in the endless day, where the sun shone upon us at midnight, as well as at noon, that we came upon our first iceberg. It was a mass of dead whiteness, and it broke suddenly upon us out of a dead mist, and was mistaken by the "lookout" for land when he first caught the sound of breakers beating upon it. Its form was that of an irregular pyramid, about 300 feet at the base, and perhaps half as high. At first we could see only the white shimmer of its foot, underneath the canopy of vapor which overspread the sea, and the line of the surf; but at length the mist broke away, disclosing the lofty peak of a glittering spire, around which the white clouds were curling and dancing in the sunlight. There was something very impressive in the stern indifference with which it received the lashing of the sea.

Our immediate destination was the Danish Esquimaux settlements of Upernavik in latitude 72 41, the most northerly outposts of Christian settlement on the globe. On the 2d of August we had approached within one hundred miles of it, when the wind died out and there was a dead calm. Our sailors began to think that the often-talked-of Greenland was a mythical locality, but after a time we came in sight of its shores. As the fog lifted and rolled itself up like a scroll over the sea to the westward, iceberg after iceberg burst into view like castles in a fairy tale. It seemed, indeed, as if we had been drawn into a land of enchantment by some unseen hand. Here was the Valhalla of the sturdy Vikings; here the city of the sun-god Freyer; Asgard, with its elfin caves, and Glitner, with its walls of gold and roofs of silver, and Gimle, more brilliant than the sun—the home of the happy; and there, piercing the clouds, was Himinberg, the celestial mount, where the bridge of the gods reaches heaven. Church, in his picture of the icebergs, has grandly exhibited a scene not unlike that which I would in vain describe.

Although surrounded by ice we had nevertheless almost constantly in view a great variety of animal life. Flocks of ducks and geese swept ever us in long, undulating lines, and the graceful sea-gulls, in immense swarms, sat perched upon the bergs or on the water, filling the air with their noisy chattering. The seals also were numerous, and they kept continually bobbing their cunning, almost human-looking faces up and down in the still waters.

Dr. Hayes then gave a thrilling description of the repeated escape of his small vessel from the dangers with which she was surrounded, and concluded this portion of his lecture by describing a large iceberg, three-quarters of a mile long and three hundred and fifteen feet high, whose cubical contents might be roughly estimated at twenty-seven thousand millions of feet, and its weight at something like two thousand millions of tons.

Dr. Hayes then proceeded to state his theory of the origin and formation of icebergs. He said the icebergs have their origin in the glacier. The glacier is a branch of the great Mer de Glace, or sea of ice, which apparently covers the whole interior of Greenland; and the Mer de Glace itself is a mass of hardened, or, if the term is admissible, frozen snow, in many places several thousands of feet in depth. It will thus be perceived that the iceberg is of fresh water; and even in its smaller fragments may, in consequence, be distinguished from the ice which forms upon the surface of the sea, which is always salt. It has been sometimes supposed that sea water in the act of freezing deposits its salt, but this impression has been derived from incorrect observation.

Dr. Hayes then referred to the various theories of the formation of glaciers, and described the manner in which they move forward to the shore, where fragments of them breaking off fall into the water and are submerged to the extent of seven-eighths of their bulk. The upward pressure of the water frequently splits them into fragments, each of which becomes an iceberg. The Doctor concluded his interesting lecture by a very eloquent general description of the Arctic regions, and of the impression made on those who first visit them by the extreme solitude and silence.

The lecture was listened to with deep attention, and the lecturer was frequently applauded.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL

TO

NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

With greatly enlarged facilities for the

PURCHASE AND SALE

OF

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SESURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 1y

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5'20S.

7'30s,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH STREET

At his old-established store,

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN

FANCY FURS

FOR

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety the will be worn during the coming season.

Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.

I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 2 4mbp

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 20 day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be guaged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.
No. 8 SOUTH GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD., January 31, 1866.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to THOMAS WILSON,
Brevt. Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
1 31 2 26 Brevt. Brig. Genl. Vols.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JANUARY 29, 1866.

BIDS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at No. 1103 GIRARD street, up to 10 P. M., February 3d, for furnishing the following Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in this city, viz.:—

475 barrels flour, bakers' grade.
1000 gallons vinegar, in barrels.

Samples required. Cooperage to be of best kind. Drayage to be performed by the Quartermaster's Department.

C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brigadier General,
1 29 5t Purchasing Officer.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
706 CHESNUT STREET

8 24 1y

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice 10 3

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8:00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains; Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pine grove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9:35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7:50 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7:25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7:05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:25 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9:40 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 2:45, noon for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downington at 12:50 P. M., Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7:05 A. M. and 2:20 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1:48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:00 A. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:32 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping Car accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:00 A. M., and 7:1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, enabling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6:00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2:15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows viz:— FARE

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express... 3 00
At 9 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express..... 2 25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)..... 1 25
At 6 and 11:30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket..... 2 25
2d class Ticket..... 1 50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5 6 and 11:30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... 2 25

The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7:50 and 11:15 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5 and 6:45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10:50, 3, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Homerbung, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M for Holmesburg and Intermediate Stations

DELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:00 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the Depot. On Sundays omnibuses will leave Walnut street wharf at 6 P. M. to connect with 6:45 P. M. line.

Fifty Pounds of Baggage only allowed each Passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at 3 Walnut st

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA

Will leave from foot of Cortland street.

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 and 11:30 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. These cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6:45 P. M. to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10:25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rates upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, THUS:—

LEAVE.	
Erie Express	at 7:30 A. M
Mail Train	" 8:00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	" 10:00 "
Fast Line	" 12:00 M.
Parkesburg	" 1:00 P. M
Harrisburg Accommodation	" 2:30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	" 4:00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	" 5:30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	" 7:30 "
Philadelphia Express	" 11:10 "
ARRIVE	
Cincinnati Express	at 1:30 A M
Philadelphia Express	" 7:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	" 8:20 "
Parkesburg Train	" 9:30 "
Erie Express	" 11:20 "
Lancaster Train	" 12:30 P. M.
Fast Line	" 1:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	" 4:40 "
Day Express	" 5:45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	" 8:40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK, No. 197 Dock Street

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2:45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9 15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and Southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11:30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr Clarke's performance in *My Neighbor's Wife* is well known as one of the most amusing and most original of his *roles*. Mr. Fawcett was also good as "Smith." playing with less burlesque and *eat* than usual. The great want at this theatre is in the lady portion of this company. Mrs Chester is good only in small parts. She has grown slovenly and careless in her dress. Mrs. Brelsford is utterly out of place as a young and beautiful wife, of whom her husband is jealous. There is not a single attractive woman at this theatre. Mr. Clarke gave us his fine artistic and wonderful sketch of "Newman Noggs," a perfect transfer from the page of Dickens.

Mr. Clarke has the secret of showing us the inner nature of the character he represents as well as the surface. Through all the grotesque comicality of his make-up and manner, there was something that harrowed the feelings, that revealed the past history of the man, his regrets, his yearning after better things. The tremulous nervousness of the man who has sought to forget his degradation in drink was appalling, whilst the speech of the drunkard's last drink, brought, with the magnetism that Clarke possesses, the tears to the eyes, and chilled the house into death-like silence. This evening Mr. Clarke will produce *She Stoops to Conquer*, and the immortable and laughable farce of *He's Jack Sheppard*.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Arrah-na-Pogue* continues to draw fine houses. It is played to-night.

Very many novelties are to be produced at this Theatre during the spring season, and they will be brought out in rapid succession. On to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon we shall have a matinee performance, when *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be played, with a cast embracing all of the company favorites. On Monday evening, Mr. B E Woolf's new piece—a sensation drama—called *Black Mail, or; The Hour of Ten*, will be presented, with new scenery, dresses, etc. This can only run for two weeks, when it is to be succeeded by *Henry Dunbar*, Tom Taylor's new dramatization of Miss Braddon's story of the "Outcasts." Mr. Sinn has purchased the sole right of playing this piece in Philadelphia, and he will spare no pains to produce it in splendid style. After this a grand scenic, spectacular, and sensational novelty will be put upon the stage, upon the scenes for which the artists of the theatre are now engaged constantly.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Hosmer, for her last benefit, will play Talfourd's tragedy of *Ion*. This play is rarely given. It is admirably written—it took the author seventeen years to write it, and is strictly classical.

On Monday Mrs. Waller will make her first appearance here for some years. Mrs. Waller is the grandest tragic actress we have now on our stage. Her "Duchess of Malfi" (in which she first appears) is the perfection of the highest artistic genius.

THE COTERIE BLANCHE.—The preparations for this series of conviviality are nearly perfected, and it promises to be one of the most brilliant balls of the season. It is gotten up regardless of expense, and will introduce certain features that are not only novel, but are of a most interesting character. The rules adopted by the management are of a stringent character, so as to meet the objection that persons of improper character are frequently admitted to such places without the knowledge of those having it in charge.

The great object of the Coterie Blanche is to furnish an entertainment where all can enjoy themselves without being thrown in contact with disreputable individuals. Everything that prudence can dictate has been done to make the affair an entire success, and we shall be disappointed if anything can occur to mar the festivities of the occasion. The number of admission tickets will be limited, and consequently the annoyance of a crush will be avoided. The ball occurs upon the evening of February 7th, at the Academy of Music.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme of the rehearsal for to-morrow afternoon:—

Concert Ouverture, op. 44.....Kalliwoda
Aria from "Don Sebastian".....Donizetti
Deco, Birds—Waltz.....Strauss.
Andante—from Sinfonie in E".....Mozart.
Ouverture—"Der Freischutz".....Weber.
Sounds from Home.....Josf. Gungl.
Conjuration and Benediction from "Die Huguenotten".....Meyerbeer.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—A most charming entertainment is to be found here with the Swiss Bell Ringers every evening, and in the afternoon of Saturday.

Letter from Governor Brownlow.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, January 26, 1866.—To the editor of the Washington *Chronicle*:—In a recent article in the *National Intelligencer*, headed "The Brownlow Faction," the following statement is made in regard to my imprisonment in the Knoxville jail:—

"The public, however, may not know that in the prison where he was confined hundreds of Union men were incarcerated, huddled together like cattle, and dying for want of air, food, and water, while Governor Brownlow was allowed ample room, and his family were permitted to send him food, wine, and every delicacy that affection might suggest; nor that Governor Brownlow was furnished escort and transportation through to the Union army, when hundreds of better men were hurried off to the gallows to die an ignominious death, or fifteen Southern prisoners to be slowly tortured to death by starvation and ill treatment.

In the prison where I was confined we were all crowded together, or, as the *Intelligencer* has it, "huddled together," one having no more room than another, and all breathing the same foul air. My family were allowed to send me my meals, because, as the Rebel authorities said, it was economy to them. The escort furnished me rebelled against the Rebel commandant, and refused to go. I, therefore, started with my two sons, and two private citizens of my choosing, together with two friendly Rebel officers who volunteered. On the way we got others to join us, well armed, and it was fortunate that we did, for at Athens, fifty-five miles west of Knoxville, a Mississippi regiment attempted to take me out of the train and hang me. As to the "transportation" furnished me, I had all the bills to foot up. Upon my arrival at Shelbyville I was rearrested by General Hardee, and held ten days longer. I there got out of money, and borrowed $100 from a friend. This was in March, 1862.

The month following, my wife and children and the wife and children of Horace Maynard (part of mine sick) were sent out the other way, through Virginia, upon thirty-six hours' notice, and made to bear their expenses themselves, at heavy rates.

I correct these false statements because of the *former* respectability of the *Intelligencer*. There are others equally absurd and untrue, but they can pass for what they are worth. Rebels and Rebel sympathizers will recive them—loyal men will reject them. W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

—The election for Governor of Delaware comes off next fall, but the canvass has already begun. Governor Saulsbury cannot be re-elected under the provisions of the State Constitution, and the Democrats will probably nominate Joseph P. Comegys, of Dover. Samuel M. Harrington, of Wilmington, a distinguished and radical Republican, will be his opponent, if he consents to become a candidate.

—General Thomas O. Osborn, formerly Colonel of the 39th Illinois Volunteers, was killed by a number of citizens on a plantation which he had purchased near Greenville, Miss., on the 6th ultimo. He had been notified previously by a self-constituted committee of citizens that he had twenty-four hours to leave in, and if found there after that time he would be killed. He stayed on his plantation, and was assailed and shot. He was the candidate on the Democratic ticket at the last election for Clerk of the County Court of Cook county, Illinois, but was not elected.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

Electricity in all its Various Forms administered for the cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Paralysis, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St Vitus' Dance Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria Nervousness Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive system.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious Flatulent and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Neurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. A most innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B Smith, Ironfounder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J W Bradley, publisher, No 03 N. Fourth street; Robert Work No 51 N Third street; Colonel I. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O Evans, No 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
2 1smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

LARGE LINEN SALE
AT MILLIKEN'S,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,

Just opened, direct from Europe, the following

BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c. per yard.
Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, $1 per yard.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., $1·12½@1·25.
New styles bleached Damasks from $1 25 up to $3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce.
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Every size, from 1¾ yards up to 7 yards long.
Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.
Napkins and Doyliles in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom.

TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
Red Bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c. up.
Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 37½c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 68c.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½c., $1, $1 25.
Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city, 87½c., $1, and $1 25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at Importer's prices.

NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS.

A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices.

Bird-eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing, from 6½c. up.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
1 18thstu2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

EUREKA!
THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp imparting to the hair a softness, and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 23mwfm

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged *by all parties interested as by far the* MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN
in the treatment of *Diseases* to *his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 1 27 6m

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
COFFEE BROWNER,

FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS, Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the

United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers,

Now having them in use. Also,

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**

The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way. **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

per sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
HYDE & TINGLEY,
No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,
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60 PER CENT.
DIVIDEND
TO BE PAID DURING 1866,
BY THE
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. will be PAID during the year beginning February next. Those who have paid their premiums in cash receive SIXTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND in cash; those who have paid their premiums in cash and note receive the extra dividend in cash, amounting to TWENTY PER CENT. of the cash part of their premiums in ADDITION TO THE USUAL DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.

The condition of the Company is such that the interest on the undivided surplus will fully replace the extra dividend, so that a dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. is possible for a SERIES OF YEARS.

This Company is the largest and most prosperous Life Insurance Company in the world.

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SELLERS BROTHERS,
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Having added to their former business that of

MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,

intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including

Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,

LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
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ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.

Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,

WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.,

Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30tuthsfmrp

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES,

Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.

A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,
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SOMETHING NEW.
Smoking, Chess, and Reading Rooms Combined.
PLEASANT RESORT FOR GENTLEMEN.
T. G. KORONY & Co.,
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TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, ETC., ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWSPAPERS ALWAYS ON FILE.

Among which can be found:—

Punch	Once-a-Week,
London Times (daily and weekly),	Athenæum,
London Illustrated,	Temple Bar,
Bell's Life,	Cornhill Magazine,
Manchester Clipper,	London Journal,
London Era,	Garten Laube,
London Society,	Kladderadatch,
London Orchestra,	Koinische Zeitung,
Fun,	Harper's Monthly,
Northern Whig,	Reader,
	Army and Navy Journal.

LATEST RETURNS OF STOCKS. 1 23 mwslmrp

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE,
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
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THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

ENAMEL OF AMERICA.
THIS WILL INTEREST OUR
LADY READERS.

THERE HAS LONG BEEN FELT
on the part of our
LADY PATRONS
a desire to procure an article
OF TOILET
in which they
COULD PLACE CONFIDENCE,
and which would supersede the many injurious Toilet Powders and Pastes which, for want of better, they were forced to use, to
THE INJURY
OF
THEIR COMPLEXION AND HEALTH.

NOW,
HOWEVER,
WE
HAVE
THE
PLEASURE
TO PLACE
BEFORE THEM
a article which we know from personal experience to be just what will satisfy them in every way.

It is Perfectly Harmless to the Skin.
WARRANTED TO BE SO.
In fact,
so well satisfied
have we become from long and patient
INVESTIGATION
that it will not injure, but greatly improve the skin,
AND
REALLY
BEAUTIFY
THE
COMPLEXION,
THAT WE WILL REFUND TO ANY LADY,
who, after giving our preparation,
THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED
ENAMEL OF AMERICA,
A FAIR TRIAL,
THE MONEY PAID FOR IT IF IT FAILS.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE IN ALL ITS COMPONENT PARTS, AND CONSEQUENTLY IS HARMLESS, ONLY TO IMPROVE
THE APPEARANCE OF
THE SKIN.
It will really remove
FRECKLES,
MOLES,
BLACKWORM,
PIMPLES,
and by cleansing and softening the skin, give it a
BEAUTIFUL VELVETY APPEARANCE.
It will conceal the marks of
SMALLPOX,
AND IT WILL
INSTANTANEOUSLY REMOVE
ALL
ROUGHNESS FROM THE SKIN.
FOR
CHAPPED HANDS
AND
FACE
IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL,
making the skin as white and smooth as
IVORY.
LADIES WHO HAVE CHAPPED HANDS.
or skin made rough by exposure to the cold winds, are invited to
CALL AND TRY IT,
and satisfy yourself before you
PURCHASE IT.
A Bottle
ALWAYS OPEN UPON THE COUNTER,
FOR LADIES TO USE,
WITHOUT CHARGE,
AT
FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO'S
BEAUTIFUL STORE,
S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.

PRICE.
Single Bottle.....$1·00
Six Bottles.....5·00

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VERY DELIGHTFUL
ENCH PREPARATION
FOR
THE LIPS,
LA CREME DE FLEUR DE LIS
AND
LA CREME DES ROSES.
FOR SALE ONLY AT
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FLOUR,

"Pride of the West." "Mussulman."
"Eagle of Fort Wayne." "Lebanon Choice."
Lewistown." "Alternate."

BROOKE & PUGH
1 6 1mo Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street.

THE GREAT
STRENGTHENING TONIC.
(Not a Whisky Preparation),
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any cause whatever.

H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF
Diseases of Camp Life,
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH.
Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O
DYSPEPSIA, and
Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F
Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L
REMEMBER,
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A
From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

N
From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D
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